

THE
PUPIL'S FRIEND;
OR,
Repetition Book.

SELECTED FROM
THE BEST MODERN AUTHORS,
AND DESIGNED FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,
AND ESPECIALLY
THE NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, AT
GOSPORT, HANTS.



PART I.

Rules for the Division of Letters, Syllables, and Words :
together with the most essential Parts of the English Gram-
mar, and the Points and Stops. For the Convenience of
the Master, on Repetition Day, the principal Rules are put
in the form of Questions, the Answers to be supplied by the
Pupils.

PART II.

The common Rules of Arithmetic, together with the use-
ful Tables and the Weights and Measures.

PART III.

The Collects, selected from the Book of Common Prayer,
together with the Church Catechism.



THE THIRD EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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THE
PUPIL'S FRIEND.

CONTAINING
THE COMMON RULES AND USEFUL TABLES

OF
ARITHMETIC,
TOGETHER WITH
THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

DESIGNED FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS.



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1799.



P R E F A C E.

THE Selector of this little Work in the course of an employment of many years in different Seminaries, had long and fully experienced the utility and advantage of a weekly examination of his Pupils in a small repetition Book, containing the leading principles of Grammar and Arithmetic, as it discovered the progress of their Improvement, and assisted in impressing on their memories what they had already gone over.

As this Plan is now almost universally adapted in Schools, it is presumed that this little Publication, which has undergone some material alterations and improvements, and received very considerable Additions, will be found productive of much convenience to the Masters on Repetition Day, and highly advantageous

to the Scholars in general, affording them at an easy rate, and in a small compass, the most important rules of Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic, according to the most improved methods; forming an admirable Compendium for occasional reference; a useful elementary Book; and a complete Introduction to the study of the English Language.

He has only to add, that the enlargement of his Plan, and the alterations and improvements now made, have been suggested by a seven Years Experience in his own Academy, and are such as the result has fully justified. He trusts therefore, he shall not be considered as presuming, in concluding this to be as complete a Publication of the kind, as any hitherto offered to the Public.

*Academy, Cold Harbour, Gosport:
June 1st. 1799.*

THE PUPIL's FRIEND.

PART I.

Grammar.

ENGLISH Grammar teaches to read, write; and exprefs that Language with Plainnefs and Propriety, and confifts of Sentences, Words, Syllables, and Letters.

Sentences are formed by Words; Words by Syllables; and, Syllables by Letters.

The first Principles or leaft parts of Words, are Letters, of which there are twenty-fix, in the Englifh Language.

viz.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w
x y z.

These are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A Vowel is a Letter that makes a full and perfect Sound by itfelf, without the affiftance of any other. The Vowels are,

a e i o u with w and y.

These laft being Consonants when they begin
A 3 Words,

Words or Syllables; but in every other situation, they generally become Vowels.

Consonants cannot be perfectly and distinctly founded by themselves, but require the addition of a Vowel, either before or after them. They are divided into Mutes and Semi-Vowels.

The Mutes are so called, because they cannot form a Sound alone; they are

b c d g j k p q t v.

And differ from the other Consonants, in taking the Sound of the Vowel after them; as, *bee, dee.*

The Semi-Vowels are so named, because they make an imperfect Sound alone; as,

f l m n r s x.

Taking the sound of a Vowel before them; as, *el, es*; Four of these, *l m n r*, are also called Liquids, on account of the softness of their Pronunciation.

A Diphthong is an union of two Vowels, pronounced by the same impulse of the Voice; there are not less than twenty in the English Language; as,

aa ai au aw ay, ea ee ei eo eu ew ey, ie, oa
oi oo ou ow oy, ui.

To these may be added, *ae*, and *oe*, which are used only in Words derived from the Latin and Greek; as, *Cæsar, Phæbus, æconomy*; and chiefly used in proper Names.

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are proper and improper. Proper, when both the Vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *oil* ; *eu* in *feud*. Improper when only one is sounded ; as, *ea* in *eagle* ; *oa* in *boat*.

A Triphthong is the union of three Vowels, pronounced in the same manner ; as,

eau, eye, in *beauty*, eye.

ieu, iew, in *lieu*, view.

uai, uea, uee, in *quaint*, *queasy*, *queen*.

The Triphthong is more noticed by the Eye than the Ear, and has therefore been often ranked among the Diphthongs by Grammarians.

Of Syllables.

Rules for spelling and dividing them.

A SYLLABLE is either a Word, or only part of a Word.

Words are either Primitive, Compound, or Derivative.

A Primitive Word is that which is not derived from any other ; as, *Man*.

A Compound Word is made up of two or more Words ; as, *him-self*.

A Derivative Word is derived from another ; as, *love*, *lovely*.

A Syllable

A Syllable consists of one or more Letters, uttered in one breath; and a single Vowel only, joined to one or more of the Consonants, can make a Syllable; but no number of Consonants can form a Syllable without a Vowel; therefore as many Vowels as are found in a Word, of so many Syllables does that Word generally consist, unless they are Diphthongs or Triphthongs.

A Word is an articulate Sound, used to express an Idea.

A Word of one Syllable is called a Monosyllable; of two Syllables, a Dissyllable; of three Syllables, a Trisyllable; and a Word of four or more Syllables, a Polysyllable,

For the spelling, or proper division of Syllables, we have these general rules.

RULE 1. A single Consonant between two Vowels, goes with the last Vowel in dividing the Syllables; as *a-ni-mal*; except *x*, which always goes with the first; as, *ex-alt*; Compounded Words are likewise excepted; as, *up-on*, *un-e-ven*.

RULE 2. Two Consonants between two Vowels, which are not proper to begin a Word, are parted in dividing the Syllables; as, *ut-most*; but when they are such as are proper to begin a Word, they must not be separated, but form a part of the latter Syllable; as, *Fa-ble*.

RULE 3. Three Consonants between two Vowels which are proper to begin a Word, go
with

with the last Syllable in the Division, if the preceding Vowel be pronounced long ; as, *de-throne* ; but when the Vowel of the preceding is short, the first Consonant belongs to that Syllable ; as, *dis-prove*.

RULE 4. When three or four Consonants which are not proper to begin a Word, meet between two Vowels, the first Consonant is always kept with the first Syllable in the Division ; as, *com-plete*.

RULE 5. Two Vowels coming together, that are both distinctly sounded, must be divided into separate Syllables ; as, *so-ci-e-ty*.

RULE 6. Compound Words must be traced into the simple Words of which they are compounded ; as, *Gold-smith, never-the-less*.

RULE 7. Grammatical Terminations are generally separated in Spelling, in this manner, *teach-eth, teach-ing, teach-en*. But derivative Words ending in *y* or *ion*, are divided according to the preceding Rules ; as, *wor-thy, pro-tection*.

The following general Maxims in spelling primitive, derivative, or compound Words, are almost universally received.

RULE 1. Monosyllables ending in *f, l,* or *s*, preceded by a single Vowel, double the final Consonant ; as, *staff, mill, pass*. The exceptions are,

are, *if*, *of*, *as*, *is*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *this*, *us*, and *thus*.

II. Monosyllables ending with any Consonant but *f*, *l*, or *s*, and preceded by a single Vowel, never double the final Consonant; excepting *add*, *butt*, *egg*, *odd*, *err*, *inn*, and *burr*.

III. Words ending with *y*, preceded by a Consonant, in their Grammatical Inflections change *y* into *i*; as *Spy*, *Spies*; *carry*, *carrieth*; *happy*, *happiest*: unless in the present Participle of Verbs, where to avoid the doubling of two *i*'s, this Rule is not observed: But *y* preceded by a Vowel, in many instances is not changed; as, *boy*, *boys*; except *lay*, *pay*, and *say*; from which are formed, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, and their Compounds; as, *unlaid*, *unpaid*, *unpaid*.

IV. Words ending with *y*, preceded by a Consonant, upon assuming an additional Syllable beginning with a Consonant, commonly change *y* into *i*; as, *happy*, *happily*, *happiness*; But when it is preceded by a Vowel, it is very rarely changed in the additional Syllable; as, *Boy*, *Boyish*, *Boyhood*.

V. Words ending with a single Consonant, preceded by a single Vowel, and the accent upon the last Syllable, upon assuming an additional Syllable, beginning with a Vowel, double the Consonant; as, *abet*, *abettor*; *begin*, *beginner*; *wit*, *witty*.

But

But if a Diphthong precede, or the accent be on the first Syllable, the Consonant remains single; as, *toil, toiling; offer, offering.*

VI. Words ending with any double Letter but *l*, and taking *ness, less, ly*, or *full*, after them, preserve the Letter double; as, *harmlessness, carelessness, stiffly, successful.* But those Words which end with double *l*, and have these additions, generally omit one *l*; as, *fulness, skilful.*

VII. *Ness, less, ly*, and *full*, added to Words ending with silent *e*, (*i. e.* an *e* not founded in the pronunciation of the Syllable.) do not cut it off; as, *paleness, closely, peaceful*; except in a few Words, and those generally preceded by a Vowel; as, *true, truly; awe, awfully.*

VIII. *Ment* added to Words ending with silent *e*, generally preserves the *e*; as, *abate, abatement; incite, incitement.* The Words *judgment, abridgment, acknowledgment*, are deviations from the rule.

Like other terminations it changes *y* into *i*, when preceded by a Consonant; as, *accompany, accompaniment; merry, merriment.*

IX. *Able* and *ible*, when incorporated into Words ending with silent *e*, almost always cut it off; as, *blame, blamable; cure, curable; sense, sensible*; but if *c* or *g* soft come before *e* in the original Word, the *e* is then preserved in Words compounded

compounded with *able* ; as, *change, changeable ; peace, peaceable.*

X. When *ing* or *ish* are added to Words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is almost universally omitted ; as, *place, placing ; slave, slavish.*

XI. Words taken into composition, often drop those Letters which were superfluous in their simples ; as *Handful, Dunghil, Withal* ; also, *Chilblain, Foretel.*

A General View of the Ten Parts of Speech.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR contains ten kinds of Words, or parts of Speech ; *Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

I. An Article is a Word used to fix the vague signification of Nouns ; as, *a Man, an Island, the City.*

II. A Noun is the name of a Person, Place, or Thing ; as, *John, Goodness.*

III. An Adjective is added to a Substantive to express its Quality ; as, *a good Man.*

IV. A

IV. A Pronoun is used to avoid the frequent repetition of Nouns; as, *The man is merry, he laughs, he sings.*

V. A Verb signifies, to be, to do, or to suffer; as, *I am; Thou lovest; He is wounded.*

VI. A Participle is derived of a Verb, and partakes of the nature of that and the Adjective.

VII. An Adverb is joined to Verbs, Adjectives, Participles, and other Adverbs, to express the Quality; as, *the Boy reads well.*

VIII. A Conjunction joins Words and Sentences together; as, *I and thou, he and she.*

IX. Prepositions shew the relation of Words to each other; as, *from York to London.*

X. An Interjection expresses some emotion of the mind; as, *O MAN! how changeable art thou.*

Of the Article.

AN Article is prefixed to Substantives, to point them out, and fix their vague signification.

There are three Articles, *A, An, and The.*

B

A is

IV. A

A is used before a Word beginning with a Consonant; as, *a* Man, *a* Woman.

An is used before Words beginning with a Vowel; as, *an* Acorn, *an* Orchard.

In Words beginning with H, it is to be observed, that if the *h* is aspirated, or sounded, it takes *a* before it; as, *a* Hand; but if it is silent, or not sounded, *an* is used; as, *an* Hour.

A and *an* are indefinite Articles; only pointing out Things in general, and without any distinction; as, *bring me a Pen*, that is, *any Pen*.

The is called the definite Article; it defines or points out the particular Thing that is meant; as, *bring me the Pen*; meaning some Pen in particular.

The importance and use of the Article is seen in this Example; *He is a Man*; is only a general assertion, but, *He is the Man*; expressly points him out. A Substantive without an Article is taken in a general and unlimited sense; as, *Virtue should be the pursuit of Man*, that is, *of all Mankind*.

Nouns implying Virtues, Vices, Passions, Sciences, &c. omit the Article; as, *Truth is amiable, Falshood detestable*.

An Article is not added to proper Names; as, *Cicero*,

Cicero; unless by way of eminence; as, *the Genius of a Pope*; *the exploits of an Alexander*.

The indefinite Article can only be joined to a Substantive in the Singular Number; as, *a Duke*, *an Earl*: the definite to Plurals; as, *the Dukes*, *the Earls*, *the Lords*, *the Commons*.

Of the Noun.

A NOUN or Substantive is the Name of any Person, Place or Thing; as, *Man*, *London*, *Virtue*; It stands by itself and requires no other Word to be joined to it, to complete its signification.

Whatever is an object of Sense, i. e. that we can either see, smell, hear, taste, feel, or perceive, is a Substantive; as, *I hear a Noise*.

Substantives are of two sorts, Proper and Common.

A Substantive proper belongs to an Individual, or particular thing of a kind; as, *Edward* is the proper Name of a *Man*; *London* is the proper Name of a *City*.

A Substantive common belongs to a whole kind of things; as, *A Man* is the common name of all Men; *A City* is the common name of all Cities.

Substantives

Substantives admit of Gender, Number, and Case, and they are of the third Person when spoken of; as, *MEN live*; of the second when spoken to; as, *Hear O Israel*.

OF GENDER.

GENDER is the distinction of Sex.

There are two Genders, the Masculine and the Feminine.

The Masculine Gender denotes Persons and Animals of the Male kind; as, *a MAN, a PRINCE, a LION*.

The Feminine denotes Persons and Animals of the Female kind; as, *a WOMAN, a PRINCESS, a LIONESS*.

Nouns that betoken things without Life, properly belong to no Gender, but by many Grammarians they are classed under what is called the Neuter Gender, as, *a Pen, a Table*.

By a common Figure in English, the Sun is Masculine; the Church, the Moon, Ships, and frequently Countries and Virtues, are Feminine.

The Gender of Nouns is distinguished as follows

I. By

I. By a difference of Expression; as, MAN, WOMAN; SON, DAUGHTER.

II. By altering the Termination; as, PRINCE, PRINCESS; ACTOR, ACTRESS.

III. By the addition of any Word particularly serving to mark the Gender; as, *a man Servant, a maid Servant; a he Goat, a she Goat.*

Some Nouns are common, *i. e.* either Masculine or Feminine; as, *Parent, Friend.*

OF NUMBER.

NUMBER represents any Object; as, *one or more.*

There are two Numbers, Singular and Plural.

The Singular speaks but of one; as, *a MAN, a TROOP.*

The Plural speaks of more than one; as, *MEN, TROOPS.*

Some Nouns have no Plural; as, *Wheat, Ambition*; others, only the Plural; as, *Ashes, Riches.*

I. By

B 3

Some

Some Nouns are the same in both Numbers; as, *Sheep, Deer*.

The Plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the Singular; as, *BOOK, BOOKS; HAND, HANDS*; Words ending in *ce, ge, se, or ze*, by the addition of another entire Syllable; as, *SAGE, SAGES: CASE, CASES; PRIZE, PRIZES*.

When the Singular ends in *o, s, x, c, sh, fs*, the Plural is formed by adding *es*; as, *CARGO, CARGOES; BOX, BOXES; PEACH, PEACHES; BRUSH, BRUSHES: GLASS, GLASSES*.

When Nouns end in *f*, or *fe*, the terminations are changed into *ves*; as, *HALF, HALVES*; except *GRIEF, GRIEFS, &c.* Words ending in *ff*, take *s*; as, *MUFF, MUFFS*; only *STAFF*, makes *STAVES*,

Y is changed to *ies*; as *Fly, Flies*; excepting some Words; as, *Convoy, Convoys; Delay, Delays*; Sometimes the Plural is formed by changing *a* into *e*; as, *MAN, MEN*; or adding *en* and *ren*; as, *Ox, Oxen; Child, Children*; Sometimes the Diphthong *oo* is changed into *ee*; as, *Foot, Feet*; *ouse* into *ice*; as, *MOUSE, MICE*; *ny* into *ce*; as, *Penny, Pence*; *ie* into *ice*; as, *Die, Dice, &c. &c.*

Words from the Hebrew, add *im*; as, *Cherub, Cherubim*; from the Greek, change *on* into *a*; as, *Phenomenon, Phenomena*; from the Latin, change *us* into *i*; as, *Radius, Radii*,

OF

OF CASE.

BY Cases we understand those changes of Nouns in their termination, which express the relation of one thing to another.

In English, Substantives have two Cases, the Nominative, and the Possessive, or Genitive.

The Nominative expresses a thing simply in itself, or the Subject of a Verb; as, *the Boy learns*.

The Possessive, or Genitive Case expresses the relation of Property or Possession, and is formed by the Letter *s* with an Apostrophe before it; as, *the MASTER's learning*, i. e. *the learning of the MASTER*; *my Father's House*; or, *the House of my Father*.

When the Plural ends in *s*, the additional *s* is not inserted, but the Apostrophe is retained after the final *s*; as, *the Sailors' bravery*.

Sometimes also, when the Singular termination is *s*, the *s* after the Apostrophe is not added; as, *For Righteousness' sake*.

Some Grammarians, by the help of Prepositions, divide the Noun with six Cases, as in Latin; Lowth, Johnson, and Murray, use only the two above-mentioned,

Nouns

Nouns are thus declined.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	A Father.	Nom.	Fathers.
Gen.	A Father's.	Gen.	Fathers'.
Nom.	An Ant.	Nom.	Ants.
Gen.	An Ant's.	Gen.	Ants'.
Nom.	The Man.	Nom.	The Men.
Gen.	The Man's.	Gen.	The Mens'.

Adjectives.

AN Adjective is a Word that expresses the Quality of any Person, Place or Thing; a *good* Man, a *great* City, a *fine* House.

It cannot stand in a Sentence by itself, unless used Substantively; as, *the Good are esteemed.*

In English, the Adjective has no variation with respect to Gender, Number, or Case; as, a *fine* House, *fine* Towns; the only variation it admits, is that of degrees of Comparison.

Most Adjectives have, exclusive of the Positive, or simple form, two Degrees of Comparison, the **Comparative** and the **Superlative**.

The

The Comparative increases or lessens the Positive, and is formed by adding *r* or *er*, or the Adverbs *more* or *less*, and increases or lessens the quality of a thing; as, *Wife, Wiser; more Wise, or less Wise.*

The Superlative increases or lessens the Positive in the greatest degree, and adds *st* or *est*, or the Adverbs *most* and *very*, or *least*; as, *hard, hardest; most or very hard, least hard*: Some Superlatives take *most* after them; as, *upper, uppermost; nether, nethermost.*

Monosyllables are usually compared by *er* and *est*, and Dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, *hard, harder, hardest*: *learned, more learned, most learned*: Dissyllables in *y* take *ier* and *iest*; as, *happy, happier, happiest*: Those in *le* take *er* and *est*; as, *able, abler, ablest.*

Words of more than two Syllables, hardly ever admit of these terminations. Adjectives that do not follow these Rules, are called irregular; as, *good, better, best; much, more, most.*

Double Comparatives and Superlatives must never be used, unless as regarding the Deity, often stiled in Scripture, *The most Highest,*

Pronouns.

THE Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of Words in the same Sentence: as, *the MAN is happy, he laughs, he sings.*

Pronouns are either Substantive or Adjective, and are divided into four kinds, the Personal, the Possessive, the Relative, and those styled Pronominal Adjectives.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

THE following are called Personal Pronouns, *I, thou, he, she, it;* with their Plurals, *we, ye or you, and they.*

To Personal Pronouns belong, as in Substantives, Person, Gender, Number and Case.

The Persons are three in each Number: *I, thou,* and *he,* in the Singular: *we, ye,* and *they,* in the Plural.

The first Person speaks of himself: as, *I John, love my Parents, and respect my Teachers.*

The

The Second Person is spoken to, and supposed to be present: as, *Thou Harry, art wicked.*

The third Person is spoken of, and supposed to be absent: as, *that Thomas performs his Duty.*

These Rules also hold in the Plural Number.

The Numbers are the same as in Substantives, Singular and Plural: as, *I, we.* Gender respects the third Person, *he*, Masculine, *she*, Feminine, and *it*, to express Things without Life.

Personal Pronouns have three Cases; the Nominative, or the Subject; the Genitive, or the Possessive; and the Accusative, or the Object.

The Accusative always follows a Verb, or Preposition: as, *regard him:* or, *to him.*

The following Pronouns have the three Cases, and are thus declined.

Singular.		Plural.	
NOM.	I.	NOM.	We.
GEN.	Mine or my	GEN.	Ours.
ACC.	Me.	ACC.	Us.
NOM.	Thou,	NOM.	Ye, you.
GEN.	Thine, thy.	GEN.	Your's, your.
ACC.	Thee.	ACC.	You.

You, is strictly speaking, the second Person Plural, but by a very common form of speech, it is

is applied in the Singular, to one Person, as well as more.

Singular.	Plural.
NOM. He.	NOM. They.
GEN. His.	GEN. Their's, their.
ACC. Him.	ACC. Them.
NOM. She.	NOM. They.
GEN. Her's, her.	GEN. Their's, their.
ACC. Her.	ACC. Them.
NOM. It.	NOM. They.
GEN. It's.	GEN. Their's, their.
ACC. It.	ACC. Them.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

THE Possessive Pronouns are those which relate to Property or Possession, and are *my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, our, your.*

Some Grammarians consider these as only the Genitive Cases of the Primitive: but being expressly joined to Nouns, as Adjectives of Possession, they are usually arranged in this manner.

Mine and *thine* are sometimes used before Words beginning with Vowels: as, *The place where mine Honour dwelleth.*

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The Words *own*, *self* or *selves*, are used in Conjunction with Pronouns, and are emphatical; as, *my own House: I did this myself.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

RELATIVE Pronouns are those that refer to some Word or Sentence preceding, which is called the Antecedent; they are, *Who*, *Which*, and *That*; as, *That MAN is wise who regards futurity: Who is applied to Persons; as, the MAN who lives: Which to Animals and inanimate Things; as, the BIRD which sung: the HOUSE which was built.*

That is used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*, and is applied to both Persons and Things; as, *He that does well, does wisely: and, Industry is a Virtue that deserves the highest commendation: What* is a Word that includes both Relative and Antecedent, and answers to *that which*; as, *this is what I expected, or, that which I expected: Who* is both Singular and Plural, and is thus declined,

NOM. *Who.* GEN. *Whose.* ACC. *Whom.*

Which, *that*, and *what*, are likewise of both Numbers, but have no difference of termination; excepting *whose*, the Genitive of *which*; as, *the tree whose mortal taste.*

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.



PRONOMINAL Adjectives partake of the nature of both Pronoun and Adjective, and are divided into three Sorts, the *Distributive*, *Demonstrative*, and *Indefinite*.

The *Distributive* denote the Persons or Things with regard to Number, separately and singly: they are *each, every, either*; as, *Each of his Companions*; *Every Person on his own Account*; *neither of them*. *Neither* is not *either*, not one or the other; as, *Neither of my Comrades*.

The *Demonstrative* particularly mark the subject to which they have any relation; *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, belong to this class; as, *this is real Magnificence*; *that is by no means so*. *This* points out the nearest Person or Thing; *that* the more distant; as, *this Tree is older than that*. *This* also shews the latter; *that* the former; as, *An Army as well as a Fleet is necessary to the Security of a State*. *This, from Attacks by Sea, that, from those by Land*.

The *Indefinite* express their subjects in a general manner. The following are of this kind: *Some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.* as, *Some Men are virtuous, others vicious*. Of these Pro-
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nouns, *one* and *other* alone are varied ; as, *one*, *one's* ; *other*, *other's*. *Who*, *which*, and *what*, are also Interrogative Pronouns ; as, *who is there* ; *what was done*.

This, *that*, &c. are also called Definitive Pronouns, as particularly representing some object ; as, *this Book*, *that Book*.

Of Verbs.

OF THE NATURE OF VERBS IN GENERAL.

A VERB is a word that signifies, *to be*, *to do*, or *to suffer* ; as, *I am*, *I teach*, *I am taught*.

Verbs in regard to the subject are of three kinds, Active, Passive, and Neuter.

A Verb Active signifies doing, and implies the agent or doer, and the object acted upon ; as, *I write a Letter*.

A Verb Passive expresses suffering, and implies the object of an action and the agent ; as, *Darius was conquered by Alexander*.

A Verb Neuter expresses neither doing or suffering, but merely being ; as, *I am, I walk.*

The Verb Active is called Transitive, because the action passes over to, and has an effect upon some other thing ; as, *the Master praises a diligent Scholar.*

Verbs Neuter are called Intransitive, because the effect is confined to the agent, and does not pass on to any thing else ; as, *I live.*

Verbs in regard to their Inflection are divided into Regular, Irregular, and Defective.

Regular Verbs form their Tenses and Participles according to the usual modes.

Irregular Verbs either borrow their Tenses and Participles from other Verbs ; or form them contrary to the usual mode.

Defective Verbs are wanting in many of their Moods and Tenses.

Impersonal Verbs express not Persons but Things, and have the Pronoun *it*, and are used only in the third Person. The Tenses are the same as in other Verbs : properly speaking there are no such words in the English Language.

Auxiliary or helping Verbs are those by which the English Verbs are principally conjugated : they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations ; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

OF NUMBER AND PERSON.

VERBS have two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural ; as *I learn, we learn*. In each Number are three Persons ; formed in the Singular by *est* or *st* in the second Person, and *esh*, or *th*, or *s* in the third Person ; as, *bear, beareth ; love, loveth*.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. I love.	We love.
2d. Thou lovest.	Ye or You love.
3d. He loves.	They love.

When *et* is preceded by a Consonant, with a Vowel bearing the accent, the Consonant is doubled ; as, *forget, forgetteth*.

OF MOOD:

MOOD or Mode, is a particular way of using the Verb, denoting the being, acting or suffering.

There are five Moods, the *Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive*.

The Indicative expresses a thing simply and absolutely; as, *I am, he loves*: also asks a Question; as, *dost thou learn*.

The Imperative commands, exhorts, intreats, or permits; as, *come thou, let him hear, let us pray, let them remain*; It is known by the sign *let*; or by placing the Nominative Case after the Verb.

The Potential expresses the action or being, as possible or impossible, and implies liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, *I may love*; The Signs are *might, could, would, should*.

The Subjunctive implies a condition, wish, &c. and commonly depends upon another Verb, and is known by the Conjunctions *if, where, though, &c.* as, *I shall see him when he comes*.

The Infinitive expresses a thing indeterminately or in a general manner, without any distinction, number or person; as, *to act, to speak, to be feared*: This Mood is known by the sign *to*, and generally depends upon another Verb; as, *I desire to pray*.

OF TENSES.

TENSES are the distinction of time ; of these are six, the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *first* and *second futures*.

Properly speaking, there are only three variations of time ; the present, past, and future ; but in order to mark it more distinctly, Grammarians have increased them to six.

The Present Tense expresses the precise time in which the action is performing ; as, *I write*, or *do write* ; *I teach*, *I am taught* : *do*, *am*, with their inflections, are the signs of this Tense.

The Imperfect represents an action as past indeterminately, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past ; as, *I loved* or *did love* ; *they were travelling* : the Signs are *did* and *was*, with their inflections.

The Perfect denotes the time past determinately ; as, *I have just finished my Studies* : It represents an action either as done some time before, or but just completed ; as, *he lived there long ago*, *he has just departed* : *have* or *have been* with their inflections, point out this Tense.

The Pluperfect represents a thing not only as completely finished, but also as finished prior to
some

some other time specified in the Sentence ; as, *The Man had gone before he came* : its Signs are *had* and *had been*, with their inflections.

The First Future denotes the time to come indefinitely, and without any precise reference ; as, *I shall or will love* ; this Tense is known by *shall or will*, or *shall or will be*.

The Second Future represents the action to be completed at an appointed time ; as, *I shall have done it before twelve o'Clock*. *Shall have* or *shall have been* are the Signs of this Tense,

OF CONJUGATIONS.

THE Conjugation of a Verb, is the proper arrangement of its different Numbers, Persons, Moods and Tenses.

The variation of active Verbs is called the active Voice ; that of passive, the passive Voice.

Regular Verbs form their perfect Tense and Participles by the addition of *ed* ; as,

Present.

Perfect.

Part.

I love.

I loved,

loved.

Irregular

Irregular Verbs reject the *ed* : as,

Present.	Perfect.	Part.
I begin.	I began.	begun.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their Tenses ; as,

Pres.	Imp.	Pres.	Imp.
Can.	Could.	Will.	Would.

To these also belong impersonal Verbs ; they are used only in the third Person ; as, *it rains, it thunders.*

AUXILIARY VERBS.

REGULAR Verbs cannot be conjugated without the assistance of others, which are called Auxiliary Verbs : the principal of which are, *to have*, and *to be* ; But although these two are the most necessary, yet it is evident that Verbs cannot be conjugated through all their Moods and Tenses without others, which are, *may, can, must, shall, will, do* ; with their Inflections, *might, could, should, would, did, &c.*

The Verb *to let*, is also used as an Auxiliary, particularly in the Imperative Mood.

Con-

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb, *to have*,
Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1st. I have or do have.
2^d. Thou hast or dost
have,
3^d. He hath or has, or
doth or dost have.

Plural.

- We have or do have.
Ye or you have or
do have.
They have or do have

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1st. I had or did have.
2^d. Thou hadst or
didst have.
3^d. He had or did
have.

Plural.

- We had or did have.
Ye or you had or did
have.
They had or did have

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1st. I have had.
2^d. Thou hast had.
3^d. He has had.

Plural.

- We have had.
Ye or you have had.
They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1st. I had had.
2^d. Thou hadst had.
3^d. He had had.

Plural.

- We had had.
Ye or you had had.
They had had.

FUTUR

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 st . I shall or will have | We shall or will have. |
| 2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt have. | Ye or you shall or will have. |
| 3 ^d . He shall or will have. | They shall or will have |

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st . I shall or will have had. | We shall or will have had. |
| 2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt have had. | Ye or you shall or will have had. |
| 3 ^d . He shall or will have had. | They shall or will have had. |

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 st . Let me have. | Let us have. |
| 2 ^d . Have thou, or do thou have. | Have ye or you, or do ye or you have. |
| 3 ^d . Let him have. | Let them have. |

THE

The Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I may, can, or must
have.

We may, can, or must
have.

2^d. Thou mayst, canst
or must have.

Ye or you may, can,
or must have.

3^d. He may, can, or
must have.

They may, can or must
have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I might, could,
should or would
have.

We might, could,
should or would
have.

2^d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst,
or wouldst have.

Ye or you might,
could, should, or
would have.

3^d. He might, could,
should or would
have.

They might, could
should or would have

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I may or can have
had.

We may or can have
had.

2^d. Thou mayst or
canst have had.

Ye or you may or can
have had.

3^d. He may or can
have had.

They may or can have
had.

PLU.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I might, could,
should or would
have had.We might, could,
should or would
have had.2^d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst,
or wouldst have
had.Ye or you might,
could, should, or
would have had.3^d. He might, could,
should or would
have had.They might, could,
should or would
have had.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

1st. If I have.

If we have.

2^d. If thou have.

If ye or you have.

3^d. If he have.

If they have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I had.

If we had.

2^d. If thou had.

If ye or you had.

3^d. If he had.

If they had.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I have had.

If we have had.

2^d. If thou have had.

If ye or you have had.

3^d. If he have had.

If they have had.

D

PLU-

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I had had.

If we had had.

2^d. If thou had had.

If ye or you had had.

3^d. If he had had.

If they had had.

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I shall or will
have.

If we shall or will have

2^d. If thou shall or
will have.

If ye shall or will have

3^d. If he shall or will
have.If they shall or will
have.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I shall or will
have had.If we shall or will have
had.2^d. If thou shall or
will have had.If ye shall or will have
had.3^d. If he shall or will
have had.If they shall or will
have had.

Infinitive Mood.

*Present.**Perfect.*

To have.

To have had.

Future

*Future Imperfect.**Future Perfect.*

To be about to have. To have been about to have.

Participles.

*Present.**Perfect or Passive.*

Having.

Had.

*Compound Perfect.**Future.*

Having had.

Being about to have

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb,
To be.

THIS is also called a Verb Substantive, as it points out the Subject that goes before, affirms its Existence, and is generally followed by some Word denoting the nature or action of the Subject; as, *He is good.*

To be.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I am.

We are.

2d. Thou art.

Ye or you are.

3d. He is.

They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I was.

We were.

2d. Thou wast.

Ye or you were.

3d. He was.

They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I have been.

We have been.

2d. Thou hast been.

Ye or you have been.

3d. He hath or has been.

They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I had been.

We had been.

2d. Thou hadst been.

Ye had been.

3d. He had been.

They had been.

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I shall or will be.

We shall or will be.

2d. Thou shalt or wilt
be.

Ye shall or will be.

3d. He shall or will
be.

They shall or will be.

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE,

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 st . I shall or will have been. | We shall or will have been. |
| 2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt have been. | Ye shall or will have been. |
| 3 ^d . He shall or will have been. | They shall or will have been. |

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st . Let me be. | Let us be. |
| 2 ^d . Be thou, or do thou be. | Be ye or you, or do ye or you be. |
| 3 ^d . Let him be. | Let them be. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 st . I may or can be. | We may or can be. |
| 2 ^d . Thou mayst or canst be. | Ye or you may or can be. |
| 3 ^d . He may or can be. | They may or can be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I might, could,
should or would
be.

We might, could,
should or would be,

2^d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst,
or wouldst be.

Ye or you might,
could, should, or
would be.

3^d. He might, could,
should or would
be.

They might, could,
should or would be,

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I may or can have
been.

We may or can have
been.

2^d. Thou mayst or
canst have been

Ye or you may or can
have been.

3^d. He may or can
have been,

They may or can have
been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I might, could,
should or would
have been,

We might, could,
should or would
have been.

2^d. Thou

Singular,

Plural.

2^d, Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst,
or wouldst have
been.

Ye or you might,
could, should, or
would have been.

3^d, He might, could,
should or would
have been.

They might, could,
should or would
have been,

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I be.

If we be.

2^d. If thou be,

If ye or you be,

3^d. If he be,

If they be,

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I were.

If we were.

2^d. If thou wert.

If ye or you were.

3^d. If he were.

If they were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I have been.

If we have been.

2^d. If thou have been.

If ye or you have been.

3^d. If he have been.

If they have been.

PLUPERFECT

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I had been.

If we had been.

2^d. If thou had been.

If ye or you had been.

3^d. If he had been.

If they had been.

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I shall or will
be.

If we shall or will be.

2^d. If thou shall or
will be.If ye or you shall or
will be.3^d. If he shall or will
be.

If they shall or will be.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I shall or will
have been.If we shall or will have
been.2^d. If thou shall or
will have beenIf ye or you shall or
will have been.3^d. If he shall or will
have been.If they shall or will
have been.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

To be.

Perfect.

To have been.

Future Imperfect.

To be about to be.

Future Perfect.

To have been about to be.

Participles.

Present.

Being.

Perfect.

Been.

Compound Perfect.

Having been.

Future.

Being about to be.

Have and *be* are also principal Verbs; as, *I have a Book; he is a virtuous Man*: they are only Auxiliaries when followed by a Participle; as, *I have done; I am instructed.*

Conjugation of the regular Verb, active, *To love.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I love or do love.

We love or do love.

2^d. Thou lovest or dost love.

Ye or you love, or do love.

3^d. He loveth or loves, or doth or does love.

They love or do love.

IMPER-

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1 st . I loved or did love.	We loved or did love.
2 ^d . Thou lovedst or didst love.	Ye or you loved, or did love.
3 ^d . He loved or did love.	They loved or did love.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1 st . I have loved.	We have loved.
2 ^d . Thou hast loved.	Ye or you have loved.
3 ^d . He hath or has loved.	They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1 st . I had loved.	We had loved.
2 ^d . Thou hadst loved.	Ye or you had loved.
3 ^d . He had loved.	They had loved.

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1 st . I shall or will love.	We shall or will love.
2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt love.	Ye or you shall or will love.
3 ^d . He shall or will love.	They shall or will love.

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 st . I shall or will have loved. | We shall or will have loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt have loved. | Ye or you shall or will have loved. |
| 3 ^d . He shall or will have loved. | They shall or will have loved. |

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 st . Let me love. | Let us love. |
| 2 ^d . Love thou, or do thou love. | Love ye or you, or do ye or you love. |
| 3 ^d . Let him love. | Let them love. |

The Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 st . I may or can love. | We may or can love. |
| 2 ^d . Thou mayst or canst love. | Ye or you may or can love. |
| 3 ^d . He may or can love. | They may or can love. |

IMPER-

FUTUR

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I might, could,
should or would
love.

We might, could,
should or would love

2^d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst,
or wouldst love

Ye or you might,
could, should, or
would love.

3^d. He might, could,
should or would
love.

They might, could,
should, or would
love.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I may or can have
loved.

We may or can have
loved.

2^d. Thou mayst, or
canst have loved.

Ye or you may or
can have loved.

3^d. He may or can
have loved.

They may or can have
loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I might, could,
should or would
have loved.

We might, could,
should or would
have loved.

2^d. Thou

Singular. .

Plural.

2d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst,
or wouldst have
loved.

Ye or you might,
could, should, or
would have loved.

3d. He might, could
should or would
have loved.

They might, could,
should, or would
have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I love.

If we love.

2d. If thou love.

If ye or you love.

3d. If he love.

If they love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I loved.

If we loved.

2d. If thou loved.

If ye or you loved.

3d. If he loved.

If they loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I have loved.

If we have loved.

2d. If thou have loved.

If ye or you have loved.

3d. If he have loved.

If they have loved.

E

PLUPER-

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 st . If I had loved.	If we had loved.
2 ^d . If thou had loved.	If ye or you had loved.
3 ^d . If he had loved.	If they had loved.

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 st . If I shall or will love.	If we shall or will love.
2 ^d . If thou shall or will love.	If ye or you shall or will love.
3 ^d . If he shall or will love.	If they shall or will love.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 st . If I shall or will have loved.	If we shall or will have loved.
2 ^d . If thou shall or will have loved.	If ye or you shall or will have loved.
3 ^d . If he shall or will have loved.	If they shall or will have loved.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
To love.	To have loved.
	<i>Future</i>

*Future Imperfect.**Future Perfect.*

To be about to love. To have been about to love

Participles.

*Present.**Perfect.*

Loving.

Loved.

*Compound Perfect.**Future.*

Having loved.

Being about to love.

A Verb Active may also be conjugated in a different manner by the Present Participle, and the Auxiliary Verb *to be*; as, *I am loving*; *I have been loving*: This form however is not added, lest it should fatigue and embarrass the Learner: A Verb in this case is generally considered as Neuter.

Conjugation of the Regular Verb,
Passive, *To be loved.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I am loved.

We are loved.

2^d. Thou art loved,

Ye or you are loved.

3^d. He is loved.

They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 st . I was loved. | We were loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou wast loved. | Ye or you were loved. |
| 3 ^d . He was loved. | They were loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 st . I have been loved. | We have been loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou hast been loved. | Ye or you have been loved. |
| 3 ^d . He hath or has been loved. | They have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 st . I had been loved. | We had been loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou hadst been loved. | Ye or you had been loved. |
| 3 ^d . He had been loved. | They had been loved. |

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st . I shall or will be loved. | We shall or will be loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt be loved. | Ye or you shall or will be loved. |
| 3 ^d . He shall or will be loved. | They shall or will be loved. |

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 st . I shall or will have been loved. | We shall or will have been loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou shalt or wilt have been loved. | Ye or you shall or will have been loved. |
| 3 ^d . He shall or will have been loved. | They shall or will have been loved. |

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 st . Let me be loved. | Let us be loved. |
| 2 ^d . Be thou loved. | Be ye or you loved. |
| 3 ^d . Let him be loved. | Let them be loved. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 st . I may or can be loved. | We may or can be loved. |
| 2 ^d . Thou mayst or canst be loved. | Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3 ^d . He may or can be loved. | They may or can be loved. |

E 3

IMPERFECT

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1st. I might, could,
should or would
be loved.</p> <p>2^d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst
or wouldst be loved.</p> <p>3^d. He might, could,
should or would
be loved.</p> | <p>We might, could,
should or would be
loved.</p> <p>Ye or you might,
could, should or
would be loved.</p> <p>They might, could,
should or would be
loved,</p> |
|--|--|

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1st. I may or can have
been loved.</p> <p>2^d. Thou mayst or canst
have been loved.</p> <p>3^d. He may or can have
been loved.</p> | <p>We may or can have
been loved.</p> <p>Ye or you may or can
have been loved.</p> <p>They may or can have
been loved,</p> |
|--|--|

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1st. I might, could,
should or would
have been loved.</p> <p>2^d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst
or wouldst have
have been loved.</p> | <p>We might, could,
should or would
have been loved.</p> <p>Ye or you might,
could, should or
would have been
loved.</p> |
|--|--|

- 3d. He might, could, They might, could,
 should or would should or would
 have been loved. have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1st. If I be loved. If we be loved.
 2d. If thou be loved. If ye or you be loved,
 3d. If he be loved. If they be loved,

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1st. If I were loved. If we were loved.
 2d. If thou wert loved. If ye or you were loved.
 3d. If he were loved. If they were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1st. If I have been loved. If we have been loved.
 2d. If thou have been loved. If ye or you have been loved.
 3d. If he have been loved. If they have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1st. If I had been loved. If we had been loved.

2d. If thou had been loved. If ye or you had been loved.

3d. If he had been loved. If they had been loved.

FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I shall or will be loved. If we shall or will be loved.

2d. If thou shall or will be loved. If ye or you shall or will be loved.

3d. If he shall or will be loved. If they shall or will be loved.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. If I shall or will have been loved. If we shall or will have been loved.

2d. If thou shall or will have been loved. If ye or you shall or will have been loved.

3d. If he shall or will have been loved. If they shall or will have been loved.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

Perfect.

To be loved.

To have been loved.

Future Imperfect.

Future Perfect.

To be about to be loved.

To be about to have been loved.

Participle.

Participles.

Perfect.

Loved.

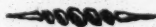
Compound Perfect.

Having been loved.

Future.

Being about to be loved,

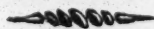
The Declension of a Passive Verb is formed by adding the Passive or Perfect Participle to every Person of the Auxiliary Verb *to be*. Thus there would exist really no Passive in the English Language, were it not formed by the above mentioned Combination ; as, *I love, I am loved*. In this case it is to be observed, that two separate Words must be combined to make one part of Speech.



OF VERBS NEUTER.



VERBS Neuter are varied in their Conjugations like other Verbs ; some in the Active Form : as *to live* ; some in the Passive ; as, *to be glad*.



OF VERBS IRREGULAR.



IRREGULAR Verbs differ from the Regular Verbs, in the formation of their Imperfect Tense, and the Perfect Participle ; as,

Give.

Gave.

Given.

Some of these have their Present and Imperfect Tenses and their Participle the same ; as,

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Let.	Let.	Let.
Spread.	Spread.	Spread.

Some have the Imperfect Tense and the Participle the same ; as,

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Tell.	Told.	Told.
Bring.	Brought.	Brought.

Some differ in both Tenses and Participle; as,

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Slay,	Slew.	Slain.

DEFECTIVE VERBS,

DEFECTIVE Verbs are so called, because they are wanting in some of their Moods and Tenses ; as,

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Can.	Could.	
May.	Might,	
Must.		
Shall,	Should, &c.	

To these may be added those Verbs usually called Impersonals, as being defective in point of Person, having only the third, and distinguished by the sign *it*; as, *It Rains* ; *It Lightens*.

It seems however inconsistent with a Verb to be without some Nominative Case or Agent : and as English Verbs require immediately such a Case; even those denominated Impersonals, having the word *it*, answering that purpose; it naturally follows there can be really no such Verbs in our Language.

FORMATION OF MOODS, TENSES AND PERSONS.

THE First Person of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood is the foundation of all the rest.

Tenses are either Simple or Compound. Simple when they have no Auxiliary Verb ; as, *I love* : Compound, when they have one ; as, *I have loved*.

Every Tense in the Passive Voice being formed by the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, is consequently a compound Tense ; as, *I am loved* ; *I have been loved* : The Plural never varies.

Indicative

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

THE First Person is always the principal Verb.

The Second Person is formed by adding *st* to a Vowel, and *est* to a Consonant; as, *love, lovest; teach, teacheſt.*

The Third Person is formed by adding *th* or *s* to a Vowel; *eth, s,* or *es* to a Consonant; as, *love, loveth, loves: ask, asketh, or asks: paſs, paſſeth, paſſes.*

In general, the other Persons are the same as the first Person Singular.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the Present Tense by adding *d* to a Vowel, and *ed* to a Consonant; as, *love, loved; trust, truſted.*

The Second Person is formed by adding *dſt* to a Vowel, and *edſt* to a Consonant; as, *loved, lovedſt: marked, markedſt.*

THE PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Is formed by the Present Tense of the Auxiliary Verb *have*, and the Perfect Participle; as, *I have loved.*

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Is formed in all Persons by prefixing the imperfect of the Verb *to have* ; as, *I had loved*.

THE FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Is formed by the Auxiliary Verbs *shall* or *will* ; as, *I shall* or *will love*.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Prefixes the Future Imperfect of the Verb *to have* ; as, *I shall* or *will have loved*.

Imperative Mood.

The Imperative Mood in its First and Third Person of both Numbers is formed by placing the Substantive between the Auxiliary and Principal Verb ; as, *Let him love* ; *Let us love* ; and in the Second Person, by placing it after the Verb, unless with the Auxiliary *do* ; as, *Love ye*, or *do love*,

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

The Present Tense of this Mood is formed by the Auxiliaries *may*, *can*, &c. as *I may love*.

The IMPERFECT

By *might*, *could*, &c. as, *We might love*.

The PERFECT

By *may*, or *can have*, &c. as, *I can have done.*

The PLUPERFECT TENSE

Has the Imperfect Tense of the same Mood of the Verb *to have*, prefixed; as, *We might have loved.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Is in every respect like the Indicative, with only this difference; that in the Indicative, the Second and Third Persons Singular vary in the Present and Imperfect Tenses; and the Second Person Singular in the other Tenses; in the Subjunctive they do not, and take a Conjunction, as *when, If*; as, *when I love.*

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

The Present Tense is the simple Verb; as, *love; to learn.*

THE PERFECT TENSE

Prefixes the Present Tense of the Infinitive *have*, to the perfect Participle; as, *to have loved*

FUTUR

FUTURE.

The First and Second Futures, have the forms *to be about, to have been about*, prefixed to the Present Tense; as, *to be about to love; to have been about to love.*

PARTICIPLES.

THE Present Participle adds *ing* to the Verb; as, *learn, learning*: but when the Verb ends with an *e*, the *e* is omitted; as, *love, loving*.

The Perfect Participle adds *d* or *ed*; as, *love, loved; call, called*.

The Compound Perfect adds the Present Participle of *to have*; as, *having loved*.

The Future Participle takes the form *being about*; as, *being about to love*.

The Moods and Tenses of the Passive Voice, are all formed by the inflections of the Verb *to be*, added to them,

Verbs Neuter are varied in the same manner, whether signifying actively or positively; as, *I live; I am glad*.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

IRREGULAR Verbs whose Perfect ends in *d*, form their Second Person by the addition of *st*; as, *said, saidst; did, didst*.

If the Present and Past Tenses, and Passive Participle, be alike, the Second Person is formed by *edst*; as, *put, puttedst; shed sheddest*.

All other Irregular Verbs, with few exceptions, form their Second Person in *est*; as, *brake, brakest*.

The Perfect of many Irregular Verbs, if they are Monosyllables ending in a single Consonant, double that Consonant; as, *fed, feddest; met, mettest*.

Our Language in general, has indeed a strong tendency to double the Consonant in this Person; as may be visible to the most casual observer.

Of the Participle.

A PARTICIPLE is formed from the Verb, and partakes of the nature both of Verb and Adjective; as, *reading a Book; a finished Performance*.

There

There are two Participles; the Present, or Active; as, *loving*: and the Perfect, or Passive; as, *loved*: to which may be added the Compound Perfect, *having loved*: and the Future, *about to beloved*.

The Present Participle is formed by adding *ing* to the Verb; as, *fight, fighting*: and the Perfect, by adding *ed*; as, *kill, killed*.

If the Verb ends in *e*, the *e* is omitted; as, *love, loving*.

If it ends in a single Consonant, preceded by a single Vowel bearing the Accent, that Consonant is doubled; as, *commit, committed*.

The Participle is distinguished from the Adjective, by the former's expressing the idea of time, and the latter only of Quality; as, *moving in haste; heated with exercise*; evidently conveying the notion of time; it also refers to action, doing, or suffering.

A Participle is also distinguished from a Verb, by marking Qualities; as, *a moving Spectacle; a heated Imagination*; simply denoting Qualities, without any express regard to time.

Of the Adverb,

AN Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express some Quality or Circumstance; as, *he reads well: a truly good Man: he writes very correctly.*

Some Adverbs are compared; as, *soon, sooner, soonest*: and those ending in *ly*, by *more* and *most*; as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely.*

Adverbs express in one Word what must have required more; as, *prudently for with prudence: here for in this place.*

Adverbs, however numerous, may be reduced to certain classes; as,

- I. Of Number; as, *once, twice, &c.*
- II. Of Order; as, *secondly, finally, &c.*
- III. Of Place; as, *here, there, every where, &c.*
- IV. Of Time Present; as, *now, to-day, &c.*
- V. Of Time Past; as, *already, lately, &c.*
- VI. Of Time to come; as, *hereafter, henceforward, &c.*
- VII. Of Time Indefinite; as, *often, always, &c.*

VIII.

VIII. Of Quantity ; as, *sufficiently, abundantly, &c.*

IX. Of Quality ; as, *justly, slowly, &c.* these are the most numerous, and are principally formed by changing *le* into *ly*, or adding *ly* ; as, *able, ably ; bad, badly.*

X. Of Doubt ; as, *perhaps, possibly, &c.*

XI. Of Affirmation ; as, *yes, verily, &c.*

XII. Of Negation ; as, *no, by no means, &c.*

XIII. Of Interrogation ; as, *how, wherefore, &c.*

XIV. Of Comparison ; as, *more, very, &c.*

Adverbs admit of no variation, except some few, which are compared ; as, *often, oftener, oftenest.*

Of the Conjunction.

A CONJUNCTION is a Word used to join Words and Sentences together.

Conjunctions are principally divided into Copulative and Disjunctive.

The

The Coujunctiō Copulative ſerves to connect or continue a Sentence, by expreſſing an addition; as, *I and my Father were there: I will undertake it if you will ſupport me: You are happy, becauſe you are good.*

The Conjunction Diſjunctive not only connects and continues the Sentence, but alſo expreſſes a difference of meaning; as, *though I have often attempted it, yet I cannot ſucceed.*

Relative Pronouns ſometimes ſupply the place of Conjunctions; as, *go to Damafcus, and thou wilt find a Man, who is called Ananias: or, thou wilt find a Man, and he is called Ananias.*

The principal Conjunctions are, *Albeit, Alſo, Although, And, As, As well as, Becauſe, Both, But, Either, Elſe, Except, For, If, If ſo be, Left, Likewise, Neither, Nevertheless, Nor, Notwithſtanding, Or, Otherwiſe, Provided, Seeing, Since, So, Save, Than, That, Though, Unleſs, Wherefore, Yet,*

Conjugations are differently divided by Grammarians, according to their different uſes, into *Conditional, Comparative, Demonstrative, &c.*

Of the Preposition.

PREPOSITIONS are words set before Nouns and Pronouns, to express the relations they bear one to another; as, *He came to and stood before the City.*

Prepositions are either set separately, or prefixed to words; as, *over, after: overtake, after-ward.*

Some Prepositions are inseparable, and are used only in the composition of Words; as, *be, fore, mis, &c. in beside, foretell, mistake.*

Prepositions generally impart their own meaning to the Words they are joined to; as, *to value,* is simply to fix a Price; *to over-value,* is to fix it at too high a rate.

Prepositions in the English Language compensate for the deficiency of those Cases that are common in others; for instance, the Ablative Case in Latin is known by its termination; In English we use the Prepositions *in, with, from, by, &c.*

The manner of using this part of Speech, will be seen by the following observations.

Of

Of signifies Possession or Consequence ; as, *the learning of the Master : he was ill of the Gout.*

For shews a cause or motive ; as, *he is esteemed for his goodness.*

To and *from* express relation of Places ; as, *Cæsar came from Rome to Geneva in eight Days.*

By shews the Cause, Agent, or Means ; as, *He was slain by an Arrow : America was discovered by Columbus.*

With denotes Union or Instrument ; as, *he lives with me : he purified it with Fire.*

In points out the time or place, state or manner ; as, *It happened in that Year ; he abounds in Wealth.*

Into denotes motion ; as, *we shall go into Germany : Proteus transformed himself into various shapes.*

Within implies place or time ; as, *within the Gate : within the Week.*

Without is used in opposition to this last ; as, *without the Gate : sometimes contrary to with ; as, go without it.*

From these Examples, the import and force of the remaining Prepositions will be easily understood without a particular detail.

The

The principal Prepositions are these that follow

Above, about, according to, after, against, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, concerning, down, for, from, in, into, instead of, near, nigh, of, off, on, over, out of, through, till, to, toward, under, until, unto, up, upon, with, within, without.

Prepositions used for Composition, are not only taken from the English Tongue, but also from the Latin and Greek; as, *adjacent, contradiction, amphibious, hypocrite.*

Of the Interjection.

AN Interjection is a Word used in a Sentence to express any sudden passion or emotion of the mind; as, *O! what a misfortune!*

The Interjections are few in number; they are of different sorts, according to the different Passions, they are destined to express.

Those which intimate Grief, are, *Alas! O! Oh! Ah!*

Contempt; *Pish! Tush!*

Wonder; *Heigh! Really! Strange!*

Calling

Calling; *Hem! Ho! Soho!*

Aversion; *Poh! Fie! Away!*

Attention; *Lo! Behold! Hark!*

Silence; *Hush! Hish!*

Salvation; *Welcome! Hail! All Hail!*

There are perhaps many others in common use, which it would be highly unnecessary to enumerate.

Derivation of Substantives.

SUBSTANTIVES are derived from Verbs, from Adjectives, and also from other Substantives.

They are derived from Verbs in this manner, from *to love*, comes *lover*; from *speak*, *speaker*.

The Action is the same with the Participle Present; as, *loving*, *striking*; but the agent or personating is denoted by adding *er*; as, *lover*, *striker*.

In many instances however it is difficult to tell whether the Substantive is formed from the Verb,
or

or the Verb from the Substantive ; as, *love, to love; act, to act.*

Sometimes by adding the Termination *ness*, Adjectives become Substantives ; as, *dark, darkness* : or by adding *th* or *t*, and making a small change in some of the Letters ; as, *long, length; high, height.*

Substantives are also derived from other Substantives, by adding the following terminations,

Substantives ending in *hood*, or *head*, denote Character or Quality ; as, *Manhood, &c.*

Ending in *ship*, denote any Employment or Condition ; as, *Steward-ship.* Some of these also are formed from Adjectives ; as, *Hard, Hardship.*

Ending in *ery*, signify Action or Habit ; as, *Slavery, Knavery* : Some of these also are formed from Adjectives ; as, *brave, bravery.*

Ending in *wick, rick, or dom*, signify Domination, Jurisdiction, or Condition ; as, *Bailiwick, Bishoprick, Popedom, Freedom.*

Ending in *ian*, signify Profession ; as, *Physician, Musician.*

Ending in *ment* or *age*, principally come from the French, and generally signify the act or habit ; as, *commandment, usage.*

Ending in *ard*, are derived from Adjectives, or Verbs, and point out a Character or Habit; as, *brag*, *braggard*; *dote*, *dotard*.

Some by the addition of *kin*, *ling*, *ock*, *en*, *el*, take the form of diminutives; as, *lamb*, *lambkin*; *duck*, *duckling*; *hill*, *hillock*; *chick*, *chicken*.

Un or *in* added to Nouns, express Privation; as, *unfruitfulness*, *inactivity*.

That part of derivation, which consists in tracing English Words to foreign Languages, is omitted, as unnecessary in a Compilation intended only for the use of the English Scholar.

Derivation of Adjectives.

ADJECTIVES are formed either from Substantives, Verbs, or other Adjectives.

They are derived from Substantives in the following manner.

Adjectives denoting Plenty, &c. are formed by adding *y* to a Substantive; as, *health*, *healthy*; *wealth*, *wealthy*.

Denoting

Denoting the matter of which any thing is made, are derived from the Substantive by adding *en*; as, *oak*, *oaken*; *wooll*, *woollen*.

Denoting abundance, by adding *ful*; as, *joy*, *joyful*; *sin*, *sinful*.

Denoting plenty in an inferior degree, by adding *some*; as, *trouble*, *troublesome*.

Denoting Want, by adding *less*; as, *worth*, *worthless*; *care*, *careless*.

Denoting Privation or Contrariety, by prefixing *un*; as, *unpleasant*, *unwise*, *unhealthy*.

Un is often changed into *in*; as, *indiscreet*, *impious*.

Denoting Likeness, by adding *ly*; as, *man*, *manly*; *court*, *courtly*.

Some Adjectives are derived from other Adjectives, or from Substantives, by adding *ish*; which termination, when added to Adjectives, lessens the Quality; as, *white*, *whitish*, i. e. somewhat white. When added to Substantives, it betokens likeness, or tendency to any thing; as, *child*, *childish*; *thief*, *thievish*.

Some Adjectives are formed by adding the termination *able*, to certain Substantives and Verbs; and then they signify Capacity; as, *answer*, *answerable*; *to move*, *moveable*.

These Examples will be sufficient to shew the nature of the formation of Adjectives, and the arrangement of their different Classes.

Derivation of Verbs.

VERBS are derived from Substantives, Adjectives, and sometimes from Adverbs; as, *Fire*, to fire: *warm*, to warm; and, *forward*, to forward.

They are sometimes formed by adding *en*; as, *haste*, *hasten*: by softening the Consonant; as from *grass*, to *graze*: sometimes by adding *en*, especially to Adjectives; as, *length*, to *lengthen*: *short*, *shorten*.

Dis added to Verbs, expresses contrariety; *mis* insinuates error; as, to *like*, to *dislike*: to *apprehend*, to *misapprehend*.

A very considerable number of the English Verbs are also derived from the Latin and other Languages, with which it will be unnecessary to trouble the English Reader.

Deriva-

Derivation of Adverbs.

ADVERBS are generally derived from Adjectives.

They are formed by adding *ly* to an Adjective, especially of Quality ; as, *slow*, *slowly* : *virtuous*, *virtuously*.

There are so many other ways of deriving Words, that it is almost impossible to enumerate them ; these however are the principal and leading Points, by which the formation of other Words may readily be known. To those who are desirous of obtaining a critical Knowledge of this subject, the consultation of our best English Dictionaries will give sufficient information.

Syntax.

Syntax shews the agreement or right Disposition of Words in a Sentence, and consists of Concord and Government.

In the English Language there are three Con- cords, as in Latin; the first between the Nominative and the Verb; the second between the Sub- stantive and the Adjective; the third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

Concord signifies the agreement of one Word with another, in Case, Gender, Number and Person.

The Parts of a Sentence are, first, the Nomi- native, next the Verb, and then the Object; as, *I love learning.*

The First CONCORD.

I. **F**IND out the principal Verb, if there are more than one in a Sentence, which is generally the first, unless it is preceded by a Relative or a Conjunction.

II. Ask the Question *who* or *what*, and the Word that answers to it, will be the Nominative Case.

III. Th

III. The Nominative Case is set before the Verb, unless a Question is asked, or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood; as, *You have a Book: Have you a Book? Love thou.*

IV. The Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person; as, *a good Boy learns.* In common Conversation, we use the second Person Plural, instead of the Singular; as, *you learn, for thou learnest.*

V. Two or more Nouns in the Singular Number, with a Conjunction Copulative between them, have the Verb in the Plural Number; which Verb agrees with the first Person rather than the second, and the second rather than the third; as, *Xenophon and Plato were Disciples of Socrates: Your Brother and you neglect your Business.*

VI. But if the Nouns have a Conjunction Disjunctive between them, this last Rule is obviated, and the Words taken separately, and the Verb is of the same Number and Person as the Word nearest it; as, *Either you or I am under a mistake.*

VII. When a Verb comes between two Nominative Cases, it may agree with either of them, with some regard to that which more naturally belongs to it, as also to the nearest; as, *the Wages of Sin is Death.*

VIII. Nouns of multitude take either Number, according to the import of the Words; as, *The British Army was victorious: The People are all gone out of the way.*

IX. The Infinitive Mood, or some Member of a Sentence, sometimes may be put for the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *to rise early is conducive to health.*

X. It must be remembered, that all Nominative Cases are of the third Person, except *I* and *thou*, *we* and *ye* or *you*.

The Second CONCORD.

I. **W**HEN you have an Adjective, ask the Question *who* or *what*, and the Word that answers to the Question, will be its Substantive.

II. Adjectives, Pronouns and Participles, do not vary their termination, yet, as annexed to the Substantive, are supposed to agree with it, in Case, Gender, and Number; as, *a good Father, my Sister, large Rooms.*

III. The Pronominal Adjectives *this*, *that*, &c. are exceptions to this Rule, taking for their Plurals *these*, *those*, &c. as, *that Book, those Books.*

IV.

IV. Adjectives though often placed without their Substantives, have yet always a reference to some Noun understood; as, *the wise differ among themselves*, i. e. *the wise Men: this is excellent*, i. e. *an excellent thing*.

V. When the Substantive is omitted, and the Adjective is used with the definite Article, it then becomes a Substantive; as, *the good hate the wicked*.

VI. Adjectives of number require Nouns Plural, except ordinal Numbers separated by a Conjunction Disjunctive; as, *five or six Men: the third and fourth Year: in the third or fourth Year*.

VII. The Adjective is generally placed before the Substantive, unless when a Verb or Adverb intervenes; for the sake of Emphasis, or to denote any dependance; or when two or more Adjectives are annexed to the Substantive; as, *a House magnificently adorned: Heroes are scarce: a Youth attentive, diligent, and desirous of learning*.

VIII. Double Comparatives and Superlatives are always to be avoided; as, *a better Man*, not *a more better*.

IX. Strict attention is also to be paid to the Articles; using *a* and *an* only in the Singular; as, *a Man, the Men*,

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The third CONCORD.

I. **T**HE Word that answers to the Question *who* or *what*, is the Antecedent, or Word that going before the Relative, is again understood after it.

II. The Pronouns relative agree with their Substantives, in Gender, Number and Person; as, *the Man is happy, who is virtuous.*

III. Sometimes the Infinitive Mood, or any member of a Sentence, stands for the Antecedent; as, *to die, which is the lot of all.*

IV. If the Relative refer to two Antecedents of different Persons, it may agree with either of them; as, *I am he who give it, or, I am he who gives it.*

V. If the Relative refer to two Antecedents, separated by a Conjunction Copulative, it must be regarded as final in the Plural Number; as, *my Father and Brother, who are here*: otherwise not; as, *there is neither Statesman nor Philosopher who is able to explain this matter.*

VI. When the Word *that* may be turned into *who* or *which*, it is a Relative Pronoun; otherwise it is a Conjunction; as, *I am the Lord thy GOD that brought thee up out of the Land of Egypt*: *I am glad that you are in good Health.*

VII.

VII. The Relative becomes the Nominative Case to the Verb, when no other intervenes; as, *the Man, who did it*; otherwise it is governed by some Word in the Sentence; as, *the Horse which I ride*.

Government.

Government is that Power which one part of Speech has upon another in its construction.

Construction of Substantives.

I. **W**HEN two Substantives meet together, denoting different things, the latter must be put in the Possessive or Genitive Case; as, *my Father's House*; or, *the House of my Father*.

II. If the two Substantives signify the same thing, there must be no variation of Case, as they are placed in apposition to, or Explanation of each other; as, *O Absalom, my Son!*

Construction of Adjectives.

I. **A**DJECTIVES govern the Word that has a dependance upon them, in the Possessive or Genitive Case, when it admits of the Preposition *of*; as, *desirous of Glory*.

II. Adjectives partitive, i. e. regarding a part of the whole; Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree, and certain Interrogatives, govern a Genitive Case; as, *many of the Army; the first of Heroes; the highest of the Alps; which of the Men.*

III. The Adjective is also connected with its Noun, by means of Prepositions, expressed or understood; as, *inferior to none; superior in Virtue; many Years older.*

Construction of Verbs.

I. VERBS Passive and Verbs Neuter are followed by a Nominative Case, signifying the same Person or Thing as the Word preceding it; as, *Virtue is true happiness.*

II. Verbs Active or Transitive, govern the objective or accusative Case; as, *Heaven will reward the righteous; I esteem him.*

III. Verbs are connected with Substantives in regard to time, place, or motion; accusation, acquisition, comparison, &c, by means of Prepositions

positions expressed or understood ; as, *He is gone up to Jerusalem ; He provided it for me.*

IV. Verbs, Participles, and sometimes Adjectives and even Substantives govern the Verb that follows in the Infinitive mood, as, *I love to play ; Eager to learn ; The season to plant.*

V. Verbs in the Infinitive Mood have sometimes no other preceding Word by which they may be governed, they are then said to be put absolutely ; as, *to deny the fact is impossible ; to live virtuously, is to live happily.*

CONSTRUCTION OF

Participles.

I. Participles govern words in the same manner as the Verbs which they come from ; as, *Hearing him ; Comparing Milton with Homer and Virgil.*

II. Participles sometimes take an Article or Preposition before them ; as, *the Men of Nineveh repented on the preaching of Jonas ; he is gone a riding ; desirous of excelling.*

III. Participles with an Article or Preposition before them, often stand for Substantives, or for

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the

the Infinitive Mood of a Verb; as, *The person doing this, disgusted all; desirous of learning; or desirous to learn.*

IV. Participles become Adjectives when they express a Quality, without any regard to time, or are compounded with a Preposition that the Verb will not admit; as, *the inspired Penman; an unfeeling Man.*

V. When the Participles differ in their form from the Imperfect Tense, care must be taken that they are not confounded; as, *he begun*, is improperly used for *he began: it was spoke*, for *it was spoken: he had wrote*, instead of, *he had written.*



CONSTRUCTION OF

Adverbs.



I. **ADVERBS**, though not having any government of Case or Tense, yet require their proper situation before Adjectives and after Verbs active or neuter, or between the Verb and its Auxiliary; as, *a very agreeable Man: he spoke unadvisedly: the affair was differently considered.*

II. Two Negatives contradict one another and

and are equivalent to one Affirmative; and are seldom used but in Poetical, or very strong Scriptural Language; as, *nor did they not repent of their Iniquities, i. e. they did not repent of their Iniquities.*

CONSTRUCTION OF

Conjunctions.

I. CONJUNCTIONS couple the same Cases of Nouns and Pronouns, and the same Moods and Tenses of Verbs together; as, *Socrates taught Xenophon and Plato: Virtue should be imitated and rewarded.*

II. Conjunctions require sometimes an Indicative, sometimes a Subjunctive Mood; when positive or absolute, an Indicative; when conditional or doubtful, the Subjunctive; as, *as Civilization advances, so Barbarism vanishes: I would do it, if he would assist me.*

III. Some Conjunctions generally have their correspondent Conjunctions; as, *although, yet, so; as; so; that, &c. Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor.*

CONSTRUCTION OF

Prepositions.

I. **P**REPOSITIONS govern the Accusative Case; as, *he went into the Country.*

II. Prepositions are sometimes understood; as, *give me a Knife, i. e. to me: procure me assistance, i. e. for me: he fled the Country, i. e. from the Country.*

CONSTRUCTION OF

Interjections.

INTERJECTIONS are generally put independently; as, *alas! how miserable:* sometimes connected with a Noun, with or without a Preposition; as, *Woe is me, i. e. to me: O all ye Host of Heaven.*

By the observance of these few simple Rules, all the parts of a Sentence, either in Writing or Conversation will be made to correspond, and a regular propriety of Speech be carefully preserved.

PROSODY

Prosody.

PROSODY comprises Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Cadence, and Versification; and teaches the true pronunciation of Words.

Of ACCENT, or PRONUNCIATION.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every Letter has its proper Sound, and every Syllable its proper Accent.

ACCENT ON DISSYLLABLES.

EVERY Word of two Syllables must always have one of them accented; as, *humáne, cándid.*

In Dissyllables formed by the addition of a termination, the former is usually accented; as, *kingdom, ártist.*

When formed by prefixing a Syllable, the accent is on the latter; as, *mis-trúst, retúrn.*

In Dissyllables which are both Nouns and Verbs, the Verb has the accent on the latter;

as, *contráct* ; and the Noun on the former ; as, *cóntraét* ; *incréase*, *increase*.

To this Rule there are a few exceptions ; as, the Noun *delight*, *advánce*.

Diffyllables ending in *y*, *our*, *ow*, *le*, *ish*, *er*, *ck*, *ter*, *age*, *en*, *et* ; accent the former Syllable ; as, *lábour*, *fóllow*, *báttle*, *búttér*. except *allów*, *bestów*, *defér*, and some others.

Diffyllable Verbs, ending in an *e* preceded by a Consonant, or in a Diphthong, or in two Consonants, have the accent on the last ; as, *comprise*, *revéal*, *atténd*.

Diffyllable Nouns, having a Diphthong in the latter Syllable, commonly accent it ; as, *applaúse* ; except some Words in *ain* ; as, *cér-tain*.

Diffyllables having two Vowels separated in Pronunciation, accent the first ; as, *líon* ; except *créate*.



ACCENT ON TRISYLLABLES.

TRISYLLABLES formed by adding or prefixing a termination, have the accent of the Word which they come from ; as, *tendernefs*, *comménding*.

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Trisyllables ending in *ous*, *al*, *ion*, accent the first ; as, *hazardous*, *capital*, *nation* : also in *ce*, *ent*, or *ate* ; as, *countenance*, *armament*, *antidote* : unless derived from Words accenting the last ; as, *connive*, *connivance*.

Ending in *y*, *le*, *re*, or *ude*, accent the first ; as, *liberty*, *legible*, *théâtre*, *réclitute* ; except *disciple*, and Words having a Preposition ; as, *exámple*.

Trisyllables ending in *ator*, or having a Diphthong in the middle, or a Vowel before two Consonants, accent the middle Syllable ; as, *creator*, *endeavour*, *domestic* : except *orator*, *senator*, and a few others.

Trisyllables accenting the last Syllable, are usually derived from the French ; as, *acquiesce* ; or they are formed by prefixing one or two Syllables to a short Syllable ; as, *premature*, *overcharge*,



ACCENT ON POLYSYLLABLES.

WORDS of more than three Syllables, generally take the accent of the Word from which they are derived ; as, *architecture*, *circumventing*,

Words

Words ending in *ator*, accent the last Syllable but one; as, *gladiátor*.

In *le*, accent the first; as, *déspicable*: unless when a Vowel is followed by two Consonants; as, *invéstigate*.

Words ending in *ion*, *ous*, and *ty*, have their accent on the last Syllable but two; as, *salvátion*, *cenfórious*, *nativítý*: as also in *ia*, *io*, and *cal*; as, *Encyclopædia*, *punctílio*, *aristocrátical*,

OF QUANTITY.

THE Quantity of a Syllable means the time employed in its Pronunciation; this is long or short; long, when a Syllable is pronounced slowly, and not immediately joined with the next; short, when quickly pronounced, and uniting easily with the following Letters.

A long Syllable requires double the time of a short one; as, *fálling*, *dállly*.

A long Syllable is marked thus, [-] a short one thus, [v] as, *strictly*.

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OF EMPHASIS.

EMPHASIS is that particular stress laid on some Word, to shew the chief design of the Sentence, and requires a particular tone of Voice, and a fuller Accent ; as, *why will ye die.*

OF CADENCE.

CADENCE is contrary to Emphasis ; as the one is the raising, so the other is the falling of the Voice, generally used at the end of a Sentence, unless closing with an emphatical Word ; as, *because he was valiant, I honour him.*

VERSIFICATION.

VERSIFICATION consists in the arrangement of Syllables, according to certain established Rules.

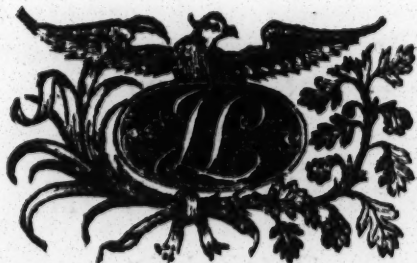
There are two principal Modes of Versification ; Rhyme, and Blank Verse.

Rhyme is the agreement of sound in the ending of the Syllables, in a couplet.

Blank

Blank Verse wants this, and is formed by a certain measure of Syllables.

Verses are of various kinds, according to the number and difference of the Feet or Syllables made use of.



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OF

OF THE DIVISION OF

Sentences,

WITH THE

Points, Stops, and other Characters,

USED IN WRITING.



A DISCOURSE is always divided into Sentences, and parts of Sentences ; and this is effected by means of certain Marks, usually named Points and Stops ; which shew the proper Pauses to be made in reading ; mark the Emphasis ; and make the Pronunciation, and consequently the Understanding of any Sentence the more easy.

The different Characters in use for this purpose will be easily understood by attending to the following observations.

A Comma, marked thus, [,] is the shortest Pause in reading ; requiring, particularly in long Sentences, a little elevation of the Voice, and may be held while you can count one ; as, *Rich-
es, Honour, and Pleasure, captivate the Hearts
of Men.*

The

The Semicolon [;] requires a Pause double to that of the Comma, denoting rather an evenness of the Voice, is used to divide the greater parts of a Sentence, and may be held while you can count two; as, *Superficial Acquirements are easily made; but real Knowledge is attained only by much Study.*

The Colon, [:] marking a little depression of the Voice, is one half longer than a Semicolon, and is held while you can count three; it distinguishes that part of a Sentence which is complete in itself, yet not independent of the remainder; as, *Reason points out to us that there must be a Deity: Revelation expressly declares it.*

The Period [.] is a full Stop, requiring a still greater depression of the Voice than a Colon, is held much longer, and demands a pause while you can count four; it is used at the conclusion of a Sentence perfectly finished, and depending on no other; as, *The Almighty causes his Rain to descend, and his Sun to shine, on the just and on the unjust.*

Another Period, called the Dash, [—] is often used where the Sentence breaks off abruptly, either as a more marked Pause, or where a turn in the Sentence is unexpectedly introduced; as, *If thou wert he—thou my once valued Friend; or, Not this Man, but Barabbas—now Barabbas was a Robber.*

The

The Interrogation marked thus, [?] is placed at the end of a Question, demands an elevation of the Voice, and a smartness in the pronunciation; as, *At whose command was the World created?*

A Note of Admiration [!] is used after Words and Sentences expressing surprize or emotion, particularly Interjections; and requires a suitable modulation of the Voice, having the same Pause as a Semicolon, a Colon, or a Period, according to the sense: it is also used in particular addresses; as, *Oh! wretched, wretched Mother! thou art now bereft of all! or, Save me, O Lord! in thy Mercy!*

The Quotation [“—”] or [“—”] includes a Sentence, and shews it to be taken from an Author, or introduced as spoken by another; as, *If to use the words of Pope “whatever is right” be not improper: or, These I remember well, “Brutus perished untimely, and Cæsar did no more” were his words.*

The Parenthesis (*to be avoided as much as possible*) includes one Sentence in another; introduced as useful, though not absolutely necessary to the sense, or affecting the construction; requiring rather a suppression of the Voice, and a hasty Pronunciation; as, *Many are those (yet not the less happy) who despise the allurements of the World.*

A Crotchet [] includes Words or Sentences of the same signification ; or has a reference to some other Passage or Book ; as, *I have treated of [or concerning] this business :* or, *This remark [see Hume's History of England] is well founded.*

The Caret (^) denotes an interlineation, and points out what was omitted in the first writing ; as, *The Almighty* ^{is} *merciful :* it is also placed over a long Syllable ; as, *Euphrātes.*

The Apostrophè ['] is a sign of contraction, and is set over a Word where a Letter is left out ; as, *'tis* for *it is :* *lov'd* for *loved :* it shortens Words ; as, *tho'* for *though :* it is moreover a mark of the Genitive Case ; as, *The Master's Book ;* or, *the Book of the Master.*

The Hyphen [-] is used to join those parts of a Word together that are written partly in one Line, and partly in another ; as, *inva-ri-ably :* it shews that the last Word in the Line is not finished, but begins in the next ; the Word in this Case is to be divided according to the Rules already given for the division of Syllables. This Character is also used in Compound Words ; as, *Prison-House, Bird-Cage, To-Morrow.*

The Paragraph (¶) points out, particularly in Scripture, the beginning of a new subject, or a Sentence

a Sentence not immediately depending on the former; as, *These things I say, that ye might learn them; ¶ And why call ye me Lord, Lord; and do not the things which I say.*

The Diæresis (..) divides two Vowels which would otherwise be sounded together, and would make a Dipthong; as, *Crëätor, Ephraïm.*

The Section, marked thus, (§) divides Books or Chapters into smaller Parts.

An Index or Hand (§) points out something remarkable, and requiring particular attention.

The Asterisk (*) refers to some remark in the Margin, or at the bottom of the Page. When several follow, they shew that something is omitted for particular reasons; as, *The conduct of ***** was peculiarly offensive.*

The Obelisk (†) is also used for references: in Dictionaries it denotes the Word to be obsolete.

The Parallels (||) are also used for the same purposes as the Asterisk or Obelisk.

Letters and Numbers are also used as references; especially when numerous Notes are introduced.

The Braces { } are used to join Words and Sentences together, and are introduced to prevent

an unnecessary repetition of Writing and Printing; as,

I shall
Thou shalt } have.
He shall }

The Vowel *a* has { a long
a short } Sound.
a broad }

It is also used in Poetry, when we meet with three Lines that have the same Rhyme; as,

Reasons glimmering ray }
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way, }
But guide us upwards to a better day. }

It is to be observed, that though the positive duration of any Pause cannot be precisely established; as it varies with the time of the Work it divides; yet, whether this is pronounced in a quick or slow measure, the due proportion between each pause must invariably be attended to,

USE OF

Capital Letters.

IT had long been usual to begin every Noun with a Capital Letter, and is certainly of the greatest utility in School Exercises, as it accu-

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toms the Scholar to discriminate between the different Parts of Speech. But as in common writing and printing, it has been found troublesome, and gives it a crowded and confused appearance, it is no longer in practice; we may however observe, that the following Words must always be distinguished by a capital Letter.

I. The first Word of any Discourse or Writing,

II. The first Word after every Period.

III. The first Word after a Note of Interrogation or Admiration, provided the Sentences be independent.

IV. The names of the Deity; as, *God, Lord.*

V. Proper names of Persons, Places, Countries, Mountains, Rivers, Ships, &c. as, *Henry, London, the Royal Sovereign.*

VI. Words of peculiar Consequence; as, *the Rebellion, the Peace.*

VII. Adjectives of Place; as, *European.*

VIII. The first Word of any Quotation: if direct; as, *Remember this important Precept; Know thyself*: if not direct, it is unnecessary; as, *Solon observed, that no Man could be accounted happy 'till death*: also, the first word of an example; as, *Alexander was very remarkable for this failing.*

IX. Every principal Word in the Titles of Books;

Books ; as, *Blair's Lectures, Euclid's Remarks*;
and also the first word of every Line in Poetry.

X. The Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*;
as, *while I live: O Virtue, how amiable art
thou.*

Other Words also, which have any particular
emphasis, or are the principal subjects of the com-
position.



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(103)

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS

OF

English Grammar.

REDUCED TO QUESTIONS.

The Answers to be supplied by the
Learners.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

WHAT is English Grammar?
Into what parts is it divided?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OF THE LETTERS.

WHAT is a Letter.—How many Letters
are there, and what are they?—Into what are
they divided?—What is a Vowel?—How
many are there, and what?—What is a Conso-
nant?—Into what are Consonants divided?

What is the difference between Mutes and
Semivowels?—What is a Diphthong?—
What is meant by proper or improper Diph-
thongs?—What is a Triphthong?

OF

OF SYLLABLES.



WHAT is a Syllable?—What are words divided into?—How do you distinguish between primitive, compound or derivative words?—What does a Syllable consist of, and how many are there in a word?—What is a word, and what does it express?—What are words called in respect to the number of their Syllables? How is a single Consonant between two Vowels placed?—How must two Consonants in the middle of a word be placed, when proper to begin a word; or on the contrary, when not proper?—How are three or more Consonants to be placed, when they can or cannot begin a word?—When two Vowels meet, not forming a Diphthong, how are they placed?—Into what must compound words be traced?—How are Grammatical Terminations separated?—How are derivative words in *y* or *ion* divided?—What Monosyllables double the final Consonant?—What exceptions?—What Monosyllables never double it?—What exceptions?—Into what do words ending in *y* in their Grammatical Inflections change it?—What exceptions?—What words double their final Consonant on assuming an additional Syllable?—What exceptions?—On taking what terminations do words ending with a double Letter preserve it?—What exceptions?—In words ending with silent *c*, after what terminations

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nations is it preserved?——What exceptions?
 What terminations generally cause the silent *e*
 to be cut off?——What words drop super-
 fluous Letters?

ETYMOLOGY.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

HOW many Parts of Speech are there, and
 what?——What is an Article?——a Noun?
 ——an Adjective?——a Pronoun?——a
 Verb?——a Participle?——an Adverb?——
 a Conjunction?——a Preposition?——an In-
 terjection?

OF THE ARTICLE.

HOW is an Article known?——How is it
 used?——How many Articles are there, and
 what is their difference?——What is meant by
 definite and indefinite?——In what sense are
 Substantives without Articles taken,

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

WHAT are Substantives?——Can a Sub-
 stantive stand in a Sentence by itself?——What
 belong to Substantives?——What is Gender?
 How

—How many Genders are there?—What does the Masculine Gender denote?—The Feminine?—What objects properly belong to no Gender?

What Substantives naturally of the Neuter, or of no Gender, are converted into the Masculine and Feminine?—By what means is the Gender in the English Language distinguished?—What do you understand by Number?—How many Numbers are there, and what?—How are they known?—What Substantives have only the Singular or Plural Form?

What Substantives are the same in both Numbers?—How is the Plural Number formed in Nouns of different terminations?—What is meant by Cases, and how many?

What does the Nominative express?—What the Genitive?—How is the Genitive Case formed?—How are Substantives declined?

OF ADJECTIVES.

WHAT is an Adjective?—Can it stand by itself?—How is an Adjective declined?—What does it admit of;—How many degrees of Comparison are there, and what?—What is meant by the Comparative Degree?—How formed, and what are its Signs?—The Superlative?—How formed, and what are its Signs?—What exceptions are there to these general

general Rules?—What is to be avoided in the use of Comparatives and Superlatives?

OF PRONOUNS.

WHAT is a Pronoun?—How many kinds of Pronouns?—How many Personal Pronouns are there, and what do they admit of?—How many Persons have Pronouns?—What do they speak of?

How many Numbers have Pronouns?—Which Person has Gender respect to?—How many Cases have Personal Pronouns?—What case always follows a Verb or Preposition?—How declined?—What are Possessive Pronouns?—How many, and what?—What are Relatives?—How many and what?—What is the difference between them in point of signification?—How is the Relative *who* declined?—How is the word *that* declined?—What are Pronominal Adjectives?—How divided?—What do they separately denote?—Are any of them declined, and how?

OF VERBS.

WHAT is a Verb, and how many kinds are there?—What is meant by active, passive, or neuter?—Why are Verbs called transitive or intransitive?

intransitive?—How many kinds of Verbs are there, in respect to Inflection?—In what points do they differ from each other?—What are Auxiliary Verbs, and how many are there?—How many Numbers have Verbs?—How many Persons in each?—How are they formed?—What is meant by Moods?—How many, and what are they?—How are the Moods distinguished, and what do they respectively signify?—How many Tenses are there, and what are they called?—What time do they respectively denote, and what are their Signs?—What is meant by the Conjugation of a Verb?—What is the Conjugation of an active or passive Verb filed?—How are regular, irregular, defective, and impersonal Verbs formed?—What are the principal Auxiliary Verbs?—How are regular Verbs declined?

[Here the Pupils may be examined in the different Tenses of the Examples of Verbs, either according to the regular manner, or not.]

How are Verbs neuter conjugated?

What are Verbs called that do not follow this method?—What are the various sorts of Irregular Verbs?—What are defective or Impersonal Verbs?

FORMATION OF VERBS.

WHAT Person is the foundation of all the rest?—What is the difference between simple and compound Tenses?—Which Tense has the passive voice?—Which number never varies.

How are the second and third Persons of the Present Tense formed in the Indicative Mood?—What Person are the other Persons like;—How is the Imperfect Tense and its Persons formed;—The Preterperfect Tense;—The Pluperfect;—The first and second Futures.

How is the Imperative Mood formed, in its different Persons?

How is the Present Tense of the Potential Mood formed;—The Imperfect—Perfect—Pluperfect.

IN what respect does the Subjunctive vary from the Indicative;

WHAT is the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood;—How is the Perfect formed;—How the first and second Futures.

How is the Present Participle formed;—the Perfect Participle;—the Compound Perfect;—the Future;—how are the Moods and Tenses of the Passive Voice formed;—how is a Verb neuter varied.

How do Irregular Verbs form their second Person, when the Perfect ends in *d*;—if the present and past Tenses, and the Participle be alike, how do other Irregular Verbs form it;—when is the final Consonant of the Perfect doubled.

OF PARTICIPLES.

WHAT is a Participle, and why so called? — How many are there, and how formed? — What particular time does each denote? — In what respects does a Participle partake of the nature of a Verb or an Adjective? — How distinguished.

OF ADVERBS.

WHAT is an Adverb, and what does it express? — What Adverbs are compared, and how? — To what classes may Adverbs be reduced? — How are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

WHAT are Conjunctions, and what are they divided into; — What is the difference between them, and what do they express; — What Pronouns sometimes act as Conjunctions, and how.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

WHAT are Prepositions, and what is their use? — In what manner are they placed? — What Prepositions are inseparable? — In what manner do inseparable Prepositions change the signification of Verbs? — How is the importance of the Preposition seen? — What are the principal Prepositions?

OF INTERJECTIONS.

WHAT is an Interjection, and what does it express?

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

WHAT are Substantives derived from?—
How are they derived from Verbs?—How is the action, and the agent denoted?—By adding what termination, do Adjectives become Substantives?—In deriving Substantives from other Substantives, what terminations are used?—What do these additional terminations respectively denote?—What additions cause the Substantives to take the form of Diminutives?—What Syllables prefixed to Nouns express privation?

What are Adjectives formed from?—How are they formed in order to denote particular qualities?—What termination added to Adjectives, lessens the quality; or when added to Substantives betokens likeness or tendency?—What termination signifies capacity?

What are Verbs derived from, and how?—What termination expresses error or dislike?

What are Adverbs derived from?—How are they formed?

SYNTAX.

WHAT is Syntax, and what does it consist of?—How many Concords are there, and what between?—What does Concord signify?—What are the parts of a Sentence?

What is the first thing to be done?—Which is the principal Verb?—How do you find the Nominative Case?—Where is the Nominative Case placed?—What exceptions?—How does the Verb agree with its Nominative Case?—What Person is commonly used instead of the second Person Singular?—What number will two or more Nouns with a Conjunction copulative between them have?—What Person does the Verb agree with?—If the Nouns have a Conjunction disjunctive between them, how is the Verb used?—When it comes between two Nominatives, which does it agree with?—What Number have Nouns of multitude?—What is sometimes used as the Nominative Case?—What Person are all Nominatives of?

How do you find the Substantive to the Adjective?—How do Adjectives agree with their Substantives?—Can Adjectives be so placed, as not to have a reference to some Noun understood?—How do Adjectives become Substantives?—What Adjectives require the Plural Number?—What are excepted?—How is the Adjective placed?—What is to be avoided in the use of Comparison?—How are Articles to be used, in regard to Number.

How

How do you find the Antecedent, and what is meant by it?—How do Relative Pronouns agree with their Substantives?—What may stand for the Antecedent?—If the Relative refer to two Antecedents, how does it agree with them?—What Number must it be according to their separation by a Conjunction copulative or disjunctive?—When is the word *that* a Relative?—What is it otherwise?—When does the Relative become the Nominative to the Verb?—What is it otherwise?

What is meant by Government?

When two Substantives meet, betokening different things; what Case is the latter put in?—How are they placed if they signify the same thing?

What Case do Adjectives govern, and with what Preposition?—What Adjectives govern a Genitive?—How are they otherwise connected with their Substantives?

What Verbs have a Nominative Case after them?—What Case do Verbs transitive govern?—How are Verbs otherwise connected with their Substantives?—What Mood is the Verb that follows a Verb. Participle, or Adjective put in?—When are Verbs said to be put absolutely?

How do Participles govern words?—What do they sometimes take before them; and what do they then stand for?—How do Participles become

come Adjectives?—What must be avoided in the use of Participles and Imperfect Tenses?

How are Adverbs to be placed?—What are two Negatives equivalent to?

What Cases, Moods, and Tenses do Conjunctions couple?—What Moods do Conjunctions require; and when?—Have not some Conjunctions also their corresponding ones?

What Case do Prepositions require?—Are they always expressed?

How are Interjections generally placed?—How are they connected with Nouns?

PROSODY.

WHAT does Prosody comprise?—What does it teach?

When is Pronunciation just?—In Dissyllables formed by the addition of a termination, which is accented?—When formed by prefixing it, which is accented?—How are Dissyllables, being both Nouns and Verbs, distinguished?—What exceptions?—What terminations do Dissyllables end in, that accent the former Syllable?—Except what?—What Dissyllable Verbs and Nouns accent the last?—When two Vowels are separated, which is accented?—What accent have Trisyllables, formed either by adding or prefixing a termination?—Ending in what terminations do they accent the first?—

What

What exceptions?—In what terminations do they accent the middle Syllable?—What are excepted?—How are those accenting the last Syllable formed?—What accent do Poly-syllables take?—What words accent the last Syllable but one?—What accent the first?—What have the accent on the last but two?—What exceptions to these rules?

What is Quantity?—What is the difference between a long and a short Syllable?—What is Emphasis?—What do you mean by Cadence?

What does Versification consist in?—What are the principal modes of Versification?—What is Rhyme?—What is Blank Verse?—How are Verses distinguished?

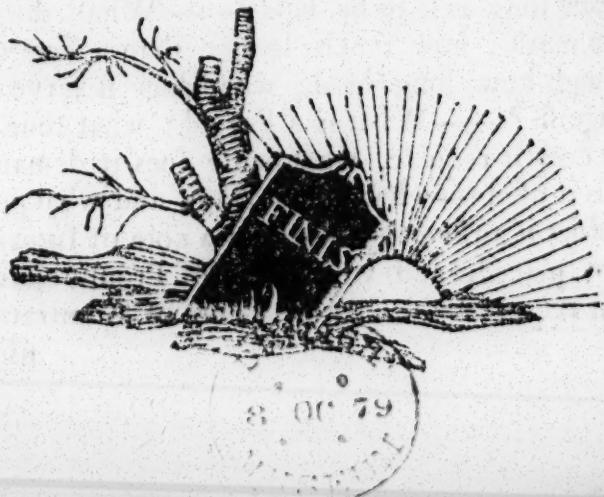
OF PUNCTUATION.

BY what means is a Discourse divided?—

What is a Comma, what tone of voice, and what time does it require?—What is a Semicolon; what pause does it require, and what does it denote; what parts of a Sentence does it divide, and how long is it to be held?—What does a Colon mark; how much longer than a Semicolon, and how long held; what does it serve to distinguish?—What is a Period; what tone of voice does it require, what pause does it demand, how is it used;—what is the Dash, and what purpose does it answer?—where is a note of Interrogation placed, and what mode of Pronunciation does it require?—when is a note of Admiration used,

used, and what modulation of the voice does it demand?—What is meant by a Quotation?—What is a Parenthesis; what kind of Sentence does it include, and what pronunciation does it require?—What is the use of a Crotchet?—What does a Caret denote; what Syllable is it also placed over?—What is the Apostrophe a sign of; what Case is it a mark of?—What is a Hyphen; how are the Syllables to be divided;—What words is this Character used in?—What does the Paragraph point out?—What is a Diæresis;—When is the Section used;—What does an Asterisk refer to; what do several Asterisks denote;—What is an Obelisk used for; what does it denote;—Why are Parallels used;—What other Characters are used for references;—What are Braces, and why used; and why also used in Poetry;

What particular words are to be written with Capital Letters?



THE PUPIL'S FRIEND.

Arithmetic

IS the Art of computing by Numbers; the Rules upon which all its Operations depend, being Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

Numeration

Teacheth to read, write, or express, any Sum or Number set down or proposed.

The value of Figures, depends upon the Place they stand in when joined together, as in the following Table.

TABLE.

9	Units - -	1
90	Tens - - -	21
900	Hundreds -	321
9000	Thousands -	4321
90000	X. Thousands	54321
900000	C. Thousands	654321
9000000	Millions - -	7654321
90000000	X. Millions -	87654321
900000000	C. Millions -	987654321

A

The

The following Table contains a Summary of the whole Doctrine.

<i>Periods.</i>	<i>Trillions.</i>		<i>Billions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Units.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Period</i>	<i>th.</i>	<i>un.</i>	<i>th.</i>	<i>un.</i>	<i>th.</i>	<i>un.</i>	<i>cxt cxt</i>
<i>Figures</i>	123	456	789	123	456	789	123 456

Simple Addition

Teacheth to collect several Numbers of the same denomination into one Sum.

RULE.

1. Place the Numbers under each other, so that Units may stand under Units, and Tens under Tens, &c. and draw a Line under them.

2. Add up the Figures in the Row of Units, and find how many Tens are contained in their Sum.

3. Set down what remains above the Tens, or, if nothing remains, a Cypher, and carry as many Ones to the next Row as there were Tens.

4. Add up the second Row, together with the Number carried, in the same manner as the first; and proceed thus till the whole is finished.

Simple Subtraction

Teaches to find the difference between any two numbers of the same denomination, by taking the less from the greater.



RULE.

RULE.

1. Place the less number under the greater, so that Units may stand under Units and Tens under Tens, &c. and draw a line under them.

2. Begin at the right hand, and take each figure in the lower line from the figure above it ; and set down the remainder,

3. But if the figure in the lower line be greater than that above it, add Ten to the upper one, and then take the lower figure from it.

4. Set down the remainder, and carry one to the next lower figure ; with which proceed as before, and so on till the whole is finished.

Simple Multiplication

Is a compendious way of performing Addition. It teaches to find the amount of any given number of one denomination, repeated a certain number of times.

The sum to be multiplied, is called the Multiplicand.

The number you multiply by, is called the Multiplier.

The Total, or number found after the work is finished is called the Product.

RULE.

1. Place the Multiplier under the Multiplicand, so that Units may stand under Units, Tens under Tens, and draw a line under them,

A 2

2. Begin

(4)

2. Begin at the right hand, and multiply every figure in the Multiplicand by each of the figures in the Multiplier.

3. Reckon how many Tens there are in the product of every simple figure, and set down the remainder directly under the figure you are multiplying by, and if nothing remains, a Cypher.

4. Carry as many Ones as there were Tens to the product of the next figures, and proceed in like manner till the whole is finished.

5. Add all the products together, and their sum will be the answer required.

CONTRACTIONS.

I

When there are Cyphers in the numbers to be multiplied.

RULE.

1. If the Cyphers are at the right hand of the numbers, multiply the other figures only, and place as many Cyphers to the right hand of the product, as are in both the factors.

2. When the Cyphers are in any part of the Multiplier, neglect them as before, observing to place the first figure of every product exactly under the figure you are multiplying by.

II.

When the Multiplier is the product of two or more numbers in the table.

RULE.

Multiply each of those parts separately, instead of the whole number at once. The

The reason of this method is obvious, for any number multiplied by the component parts of another, must give the same product as if it were multiplied by that number at once.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Simple Division

Is a compendious method of Subtraction; which teacheth to find how often one number is contained in another of the same denomination.

The number to be divided, is called the Dividend.

The sum you divide by, is called the Divisor.

The number of times the Dividend contains the Divisor, is called the Quotient.

If the Dividend contains the Divisor any number of times and some part or parts, over those parts are called the Remainder.

RULE.

1. Draw a curved line on the right and left of the Dividend, and write the Divisor on the left.
2. Find how many times the Divisor is contained in as many figures of the Dividend as are just necessary, and place the number on the right.
3. Multiply the Divisor by this number, and place the product under the figures of the Dividend above mentioned.
4. Subtract this product from that part of the Dividend under which it stands, and bring down the next figure of the Dividend, or more if necessary, to the right of the remainder.
5. Divide the number, so increased, as before, and so on till the whole is finished.

N. B. If it be necessary to bring down more figures than one to the remainder, in order to make it larger than the Divisor, a Cypher must be written in the Quotient for every figure so brought down.

CON-

CONTRACTIONS.

I.

When Cyphers are annexed to the Divisor.

RULE.

Cut off the Cyphers from the Divisor, and the same number of figures from the right hand of the Dividend; then divide the remaining figures by each other, as usual and the Quotient will be the answer.

If any thing remains after this Division, place the figures cut off from the Dividend, to the right hand of it, and it will be the true Remainder.

The reason of this contraction is easy to conceive; for the cutting off the same number of figures from each, is the same as dividing each of them by 10, 100, 1000, &c. and it is evident, that as often as the whole Divisor is contained in the whole Dividend, so often must any part of the Divisor be contained in a like part of the Dividend: this method is only to avoid a needless repetition of Cyphers, which would happen in the common way.

II.

When the Divisor is the product of two or more numbers in the table.

RULE.

Divide by each of those numbers separately, instead of the whole Divisor at once.

This follows from Contraction the third in Multiplication, of which it is only the converse; for

for the third part of the half of any thing is, evidently, the same as the sixth part of the whole; and so of any other number.

The true Remainder, in questions wrought by this Contraction, is found as follows:

Multiply the Quotient by the Divisor, and subtract the product from the Dividend, and the result will be the true Remainder.

The truth of this is extremely obvious; for if the product of the Divisor and Quotient, added to the Remainder, be equal to the Dividend, their product taken from the Dividend must leave the Remainder.

III.

To perform Division more concisely than by the general rule.

RULE.

Multiply the Divisor by the Quotient figures as before, and subtract each figure of the product from the Dividend, as you produce it, always remembering to carry as many to the next figure as were borrowed before.

Compound Addition

Teacheth to collect several numbers of different denominations into one Sum.

RULE.

1. Place the Numbers so that those of the same Denomination may stand directly under each other, and draw a Line below them.

2, Add

2. Add up the Figures in the lowest Denomination, and find how many units, or ones, of the next higher Denomination are contained in their Sum.

3. Write down the Remainder, and carry the ones to the next Denomination, which add up in the same Manner as before.

4. Proceed thus through all the Denominations to the highest, whose Sum, together with the several remainders will give the Answer required,

Compound Subtraction

Teaches to find the difference between any two numbers of different denominations.

RULE.

1. Place the less number under the greater, so that those parts which are of the same denomination may stand directly under each other; and draw a line below them.

2. Begin at the right hand, and take each number in the lower line from that above it, and set the remainder under it.

3. If any number in the lower line be greater than that above it, increase the upper number by as many as make one of the next higher denominations; then subtract the lower number from the upper one, and set down the remainder.

4. Carry the Unit borrowed to the next number in the lower line, which subtract from the number

number above it, as before ; and proceed in like manner till the whole is finished ; and the several remainders taken together, will be the whole difference required.



Compound Multiplication

Teacheth to find the amount of any given number of different denominations repeated a certain proposed number of times.

RULE.

1. Place the multiplier under the lowest denomination of the Multiplicand.
2. Multiply the number in the lowest denomination by the multiplier, and find how many Integers of the next higher denomination are contained in the product, and write down what remains.
3. Carry the Integers, thus found, to the product of the next higher denomination, with which proceed as before ; and so on, through all the denominations to the highest ; and this Product, together with the several Remainders, taken as one number, will be the whole amount required.

CONTRACTIONS.

1. If the Multiplier exceeds 12, multiply successively by its component parts, instead of the whole number at once.
2. If the Multiplier cannot be produced by the multiplication of simple numbers, take the nearest number

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number to it, either greater or less, which can be so produced, and multiply by its parts as before.

Then multiply the Multiplicand by the difference between this number and the Multiplier, and add or subtract the product from that before found, according as the given number was greater or less than the one assumed.

Compound Division

Teaches to find how often one given number is contained in another of different denominations.

RULE.

1. Place the Divisor and Dividend as in Simple Division.
2. Begin at the left hand or highest denomination of the Dividend, which divide by the Divisor, and write down the Quotient.
3. If there be any remainder after this division, find how many Integers of the next lower denomination it is equal to, and add them to the number, if any, which stands in that denomination.
4. Divide this number, so found, by the Divisor, and write the Quotient under its proper denomination.
5. Proceed in the same manner through all the denominations to the lowest, and the whole Quotient, thus found, will be the answer required.

CONTRACTIONS.

1. If the Divisor exceeds 12, find what simple numbers, multiplied together, will produce it, and divide by them separately, as in simple Division.

2. If the Divisor cannot be produced by the Multiplication of small numbers, divide by the whole Divisor at once, after the manner of long Division.

Reduction

Teaches to bring numbers from one name or denomination to another, without changing their value.

RULE.

I.

When the numbers are to be reduced from a higher denomination to a lower.

1. Multiply the numbers in the higher denomination by as many of the next lower as make an Integer, or one, in that higher, and set down the Product.

2. To this Product add the number, if any, which was in this lower denomination before; and multiply the sum by as many of the next lower denomination, as make an Integer in the present one.

3. Proceed in the same manner through all the denominations to the lowest, and the number last found will be the value of all the numbers which were in the higher denominations, taken together.

II.

When the numbers are to be brought from a lower denomination to a higher.

1. Divide

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s } stands for
d }
qr }

20 is
24 —
30 —
36 —
40 —
48 —
50 —
50 —

1. Divide the given number by as many of that denomination as make one of the next higher, and set down what remains.

2. Divide the Quotient by as many of this as make one of the next higher denomination, and set down what remains in like manner as before.

3. Proceed in the same manner through all the denominations to the highest; and the Quotient last found, together with the several remainders, if any, will be of the same value as the first number proposed.

Money.

Parts and Denominations of English Money.

4 Farthings make	1 Penny
12 Pence - - -	1 Shilling
20 Shillings - -	1 Pound

£	s	d	qr	stands for	{	Libræ		Pounds	$\frac{1}{4}$	after pen.	stands for	{	1 Far.
						Solidi		Shillings	$\frac{1}{2}$				2 Far.
						Denarii		Pence	$\frac{3}{4}$				3 Far.
						Quadrantes		Farthings					

PENCE TABLE.

20	is	1 : 8	70	is	5 : 10	110	is	9 : 2
24	—	2	72	—	6	120	—	10
30	—	2 : 6	80	—	6 : 8	130	—	10 : 10
36	—	3	84	—	7	132	—	11
40	—	3 : 4	90	—	7 : 6	140	—	11 : 8
48	—	4	96	—	8	144	—	12
50	—	4 : 2	100	—	8 : 4	150	—	12 : 6
60	—	5	108	—	9	156	—	13

B

TROY

Troy Weight.

By this Weight are weighed Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Eleſtuaries, and all Liquors.

THE TABLE.

24 Grains make	1 Penny Weight.
20 Penny Weights	1 Ounce.
12 Ounces	1 Pound.

Note. The Standard for Gold Coin is 22 Carats of fine Gold and 2 Carats of Copper melted together, and for Silver is 11 Oz. 2 Dwt. of fine Silver and 18 Dwt. of Copper.

14 Oz. 11 Dwt. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grs. Troy, is equal to the Pound Avoirdupoise.

Avoirdupoise Weight.

By this Weight are weighed all kinds of Goods ſubject to waſte, as all Grocery-wares, Butter, Cheeſe, Fleſh, Bread, Wool, and all Metals except Silver and Gold.

THE TABLE.

16 Drams make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound
28 Pounds	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	1 Hundred
20 Hundred Weight	1 Ton

There are ſeveral other denominations in this Weight as

A Firkin of Butter is	56 Pound.
A Firkin of Soap	64
A Stone of Butcher's Meat	8

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A Fother of Lead is	19 Cwt. 2 Qrs.
A Truss of Straw is	36 Pound.
A Truss of new Hay	60
A Truss of old Hay	56
36 Trusses a Load.	

Apothecaries Weight.

The Apothecaries compound their Medicines by this Weight, but they buy and sell their Drugs by Avoirdupoise Weight.

THE TABLE.

20 Grains make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	1 Dram
8 Drams	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	1 Pound

N. B. The Apothecaries Pound and Ounce, and the Pound and Ounce Troy are the same, only differently divided and subdivided.

Cloth Measure.

N. B. The Yard is used in measuring all sorts of Woollen Cloths, Wrought Silk, most Linens, Tapes, and Gartering. The Ell English is used in measuring some particular Linens called Hollands. The Ell Flemish is used in measuring Tapestry.

THE TABLE.

2 Inches and a quarter make	1 Nail
4 Nails	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	1 Yard
3 Quarters	1 Ell Flemish
5 Quarters	1 Ell English
6 Quarters	1 Ell French



Long Measure

Is used to measure the distance of Places, or any thing else where Length is considered without regard to Breadth.

THE TABLE.

3 Barley Corns in length make	1 Inch
12 Inches	1 Foot
3 Feet	1 Yard
6 Feet or 2 Yards	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	1 Rod, Pole, or Perch
40 Poles	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	1 Mile
3 Miles	1 League
20 Leagues or 60 Miles	1 Degree



Land Measure

Is used to measure Ground in order to find the Contents in Acres.

THE TABLE.

144 Square Inches make	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Yard
30 Yards and ¼	1 Pole or Perch
40 Poles in length and 1 in breadth	1 Rood
4 Roods	1 Acre

Twenty-two Yards or 66 Feet is the length of the chain commonly used for measuring Land ; and 10 such chains in length and 1 in breadth make 1 Acre.

Wine Measure.

All Brandies, Spirits, Strong Waters, Perry, Cyder, Mead, Vinegar, Honey, and Oil, are measured by the Wine Standard, as also Milk, not by law, but custom only.

THE TABLE.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	1 Anchor of Brandy
18 Gallons	1 Runlet
31 Gallons and an half	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	1 Pipe or Butt
2 Pipes or 4 Hogsheads	1 Tun

Beer Measure

Is a particular measure used for Beer and Ale.

THE TABLE.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	1 Gallon
8 Gallons	1 Firkin of Ale

9 Gallons	1 Firkin of Beer
2 Firkins	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins	1 Barrel
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel or 54 Gallons	1 Hoghead
2 Hogheads	1 Butt
2 Butts or 4 Hogheads	1 Tun

Wool Measure

7 Pounds make	1 Clove
2 Cloves	1 Stone
2 Stone	1 Tod
$6\frac{1}{2}$ Tod	1 Wey
2 Wey	1 Sack
12 Sacks	1 Last
And a Pack is 12 score lbs.	

Dry Measure

Is applied to all dry Goods, as Corn, Seeds, Fruit, Roots, Sand, Salt, Sea Coal, &c.

THE TABLE.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	1 Peck
4 Pecks	1 Bushel
4 Bushels	1 Coomb
2 Coombs	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	1 Chaldron
5 Quarters	1 Wey
2 Wey	1 Last
36 Bushels	1 Chaldron of Coal

(19)

Time.

THE TABLE.

60 Seconds make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	1 Hour
24 Hours	1 Day
7 Days	1 Week
4 Weeks	1 Month
13 Months 1 Day 6 Hours 1 Year,	

Thirty Days hath September,
April, June, and November,
February hath Twenty-eight alone
And all the rest have Thirty-one;
But Leap-year coming once in four,
Gives February one Day more.



The Rule of Three;

OR, SIMPLE PROPORTION.

The Rule of Three teaches, from three given Numbers to find a fourth; between which and One of those three, there shall be the same Proportion as between the other two.

For stating the three given numbers observe the following rules.

1. Write down the numbers which is of the same kind with the answer, or number required.

2. Con-

2. Consider whether the answer ought to be greater or less than this number, then write, respectively, the greater or less of the two remaining numbers, on the right of it for the third, and the other on the left for the first number or term.

3. If the first and third numbers consist of different denominations, reduce them both to the same; and if the second be a compound number, reduce it to the lowest denomination mentioned.

4. Multiply the second and third numbers together, and divide the product by the first; and the Quotient, if there be no remainder, is the answer, or fourth number required; which will be of the same denomination as the second number was reduced to.

5. If after division there be any remainder, reduce it to the next denomination below that which the second number was reduced to, and divide by the same Divisor as before, and the Quotient will be of this last denomination.

6. Proceed thus with all the Remainders, till you have reduced them to the lowest denomination which the second number admits of, and the several Quotients taken together, will be the answer required.

N. B. Two or more Statings are sometimes necessary, which may always be known from the nature of the question.

NOTE 1. When it can be done, multiply and divide as in Compound Multiplication and Division.

2. If the first term, and either the second or third,

third, can be divided by any number without a Remainder, let them be so divided, and the Quotients used instead of them.

NEW METHODS OF OPERATION.

The four following methods of operation, when they can be used, perform the work in a much shorter manner than the general rule.

1. Divide the second term by the first, and multiply the Quotient into the third, and the Product will be the answer.

2. Divide the third term by the first, and multiply the Quotient into the second, and the Product will be the answer.

3. Divide the first term by the second and the third by that Quotient, and the last Quotient will be the answer.

4. Divide the first term by the third, and the second by that Quotient, and the last Quotient will be the answer.

The Rule of Five;

OR, COMPOUND PROPORTION.

THE double Rule of Three is so called, because its questions are sometimes performed by two operations of the Rule of Three.

It is also called the Rule of Five, because five numbers are generally given to find out a sixth, three of which contain a supposition, and two a demand.

RULES

RULES FOR STATING.

1. Write down the Term of supposition, which is of the same kind with the answer, for the middle term.

2. Take one of the other two Terms of supposition, and of the demanding Terms, both of a kind, and, from the directions given in the Rule of Three, consider which places they would possess if a Stating was made of them and the middle Term only, and place them accordingly. Do the same with the other Term of supposition and its correspondent demanding one, writing the Terms under each other, which fall on the right and left of the middle Term.

METHOD OF OPERATION.

1. By two statings.—Take the two upper Terms and the middle Term, in the same order as they stand, for the first stating of the Rule of Three; then take the fourth number resulting from the first stating for the middle Term, and the two under Terms in the general stating in the same order as they stand, for the extreme Terms of the second stating; and the fourth Term resulting will be the answer.

2. By one Stating.—Multiply together the Terms of which the one stands above the other on both sides of the middle Term, then account the two products and the middle Term, as they stand, the three Terms of a rule of three statings, and the fourth Term thence resulting will be the answer.

F I N I S.

THE
COLLECTS
FOR
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS,
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
WITH
THE CATECHISM,
TAKEN FROM THE
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Gosport :

PRINTED BY J. LEGG.

1799.

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COLLECTS in ADVENT.

1. FIRST SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY God, give us grace that we may cast away the works of darknes, and put upon us the armour of light, now in the time of this mortal life, (in which thy Son Jesus Christ, came to visit us in great humility,) that in the last day, when he shall come again in his glorious Majesty, to judge both the quick and the dead, we may rise to the life immortal, through him who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, now and ever. *Amen.*

2. SECOND SUNDAY.

BLESSED Lord, who has caused all holy Scriptures to be written for our learning; grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them; that by patience and comfort of thy holy Word, we may embrace, and ever hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

3. THIRD SUNDAY

OLORD Jesus Christ, who at thy first coming didst send thy messenger to prepare thy way before thee; Grant that the Ministers and Stewards of thy mysteries may likewise so prepare and make ready thy way, by turning the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; that at

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thy second coming to judge the world, we may be found an acceptable people in thy sight, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. *Amen.*

4. FOURTH SUNDAY.

O LORD, raise up we pray thee, thy power, and come among us, and with great might succour us; that whereas, thro' our sins and wickedness, we are sore let and hindered in running the race that is set before us, thy bountiful grace and mercy may speedily help and deliver us; thro' the satisfaction of thy Son our Lord; to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be honour and glory, world without end. *Amen,*

5. CHRISTMAS DAY.

ALMIGHTY God, who has given us thy only-begotten Son, to take our nature upon him, and, as at this time, to be born of a pure Virgin; Grant that we being regenerate, and made thy children by adoption and grace, may daily be renewed by thy Holy Spirit, thro' the same our Lord Jesus Christ; who liveth and reigneth with thee and the same Spirit, ever one God, world without end. *Amen,*

6. ST. STEPHEN.

GRANT, O Lord, that in all our sufferings here upon earth for the testimony of thy truth, we may stedfastly look up to heaven, and by faith behold the glory that shall be revealed; and be-

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ing filled with the Holy Ghost, may learn to love and bless our persecutors, by the example of thy first Martyr St. Stephen, who prayed for his murderers to thee, O blessed Jesus, who standest at the right hand of God, to succour all those that suffer for thee, our only Mediator and Advocate. *Amen.*

7. ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST.

MERCIFUL Lord, we beseech thee to cast thy bright beams of light upon thy Church; that it being enlightened by the doctrine of thy blessed Apostle and Evangelist St. John, may so walk in the light of thy truth, that it may at length attain to the light of everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

8. THE INNOCENTS DAY.

O ALMIGHTY God, who out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast ordained strength, and madest Infants to glorify thee by their deaths; mortify and kill all vices in us; and so strengthen us by thy grace, that by the innocency of our lives, and constancy of our faith, even unto death, we may glorify thy holy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

9. SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

ALMIGHTY God, who hast given us thy only begotten Son, to take our nature upon him and as at this time, to be born of a pure virgin; grant that we being regenerate, and made thy

children by adoption and grace, may daily be renewed by thy Holy Spirit, through the same our Lord Jesus Christ; who liveth and reigneth with thee and the same Spirit, ever one God, world without end. *Amen.*

10. CIRCUMCISION OF CHRIST.

ALMIGHTY God, who madest thy blessed Son to be circumcised, and obedient to the law of man; grant us the true circumcision of the Spirit; that our hearts and all our members being mortified from all worldly and carnal lusts, we may in all things obey thy blessed will, through the same thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

11. THE EPIPHANY.

O GOD, who by the leading of a star didst manifest thy only-begotten Son to the Gentiles mercifully grant, that we which know thee own by faith, may after this life have the fruition of thy glorious Godhead, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Collects for Sundays after the Epiphany

12. FIRST SUNDAY.

O LORD, we beseech thee mercifully to receive the prayers of thy people which call upon thee; and grant that they may both perceive and know what things they ought to do, and also may have grace and power effectually to fulfil the same, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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13. SECOND SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, who dost govern all things in heaven and earth ; mercifully hear the supplications of thy people ; and grant us thy peace all the days of our life, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

14. THIRD SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, mercifully look upon our infirmities ; and in all our dangers and necessities stretch forth thy right hand to help and defend us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

15. FOURTH SUNDAY.

O GOD, who knowest us to be set in the midst of so many and great dangers, that, by reason of the frailty of our nature, we cannot always stand upright ; grant to us such strength and protection, as may support us in all dangers, and carry us through all temptations, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

16. FIFTH SUNDAY

O Lord, we beseech thee to keep thy Church and household continually in thy true Religion ; that they, who do lean only upon the hope of thy heavenly grace, may evermore be defended by thy mighty power, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

17. SIXTH SUNDAY.

O GOD, whose blessed Son was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil, and make us the Sons of God, and heirs of eternal life; grant us, we beseech thee, that having this hope we may purify ourselves even as he is pure; that when he shall appear again with power and great glory, we may be made like unto him in his eternal and glorious kingdom, where with thee, O Father, and thee, O Holy Ghost, he liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

18. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

O LORD, we beseech thee favourably to hear the prayers of thy people; that we who are justly punished for our offences, may be mercifully delivered by thy goodness, for the glory of thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

19. SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

O LORD God who seest that we put not our trust in any thing we do; mercifully grant, that by thy power we may be defended against all adversity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

20. QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

O LORD, who has taught us, that all our doings without charity are nothing worth; send the Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace, and all virtues; without which whoso-

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ever liveth is counted dead before thee. Grant this for thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

21. ASH WEDNESDAY.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, who hatest nothing that thou hast made, and dost forgive the sins of all them that are penitent ; create and make in us new and contrite hearts ; that we worthily lamenting our sins, and acknowledging our wretchedness, may obtain of thee, the God of all mercy, perfect remission and forgiveness, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Collects for Sundays in Lent.

22. FIRST SUNDAY.

OLORD, who for our sake didst fast forty days and forty nights ; give us grace to use such abstinence, that our flesh being subdued to the Spirit, we may ever obey thy godly motions in righteousness and true holiness, to thy honour and glory ; who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

23. SECOND SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY God, who seest that we have no power of ourselves to help ourselves ; keep us both outwardly in our bodies and inwardly in our souls ; that we may be defended from all adversities which may happen to the body, and from all evil thoughts which may assault and hurt the soul, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

24. THIRD SUNDAY.

WE beseech thee, Almighty God, look upon the hearty desires of thy humble servants; and stretch forth the right hand of thy Majesty to be our defence against all our enemies, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

25. FOURTH SUNDAY.

GRANT, we beseech thee, Almighty God, that we, who for our evil deeds do worthily deserve to be punished, by the comfort of thy grace may mercifully be relieved, thro our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

26. FIFTH SUNDAY.

WE beseech thee, Almighty God, mercifully to look upon thy people; that by thy great goodness they may be governed and preserved evermore, both in body and soul through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

27. SUNDAY before EASTER.

ALmighty and everlasting God, who of thy tender love towards mankind, hath sent thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ, to take upon him our flesh and to suffer death upon the cross, that all mankind should follow the example of his great humility; mercifully grant, that we may both follow the example of his patience, and also be made partakers of his resurrection, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

28. GOOD FRIDAY.

ALMIGHTY God, we beseech thee graciously to behold this thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed, and given up into the hands of wicked men, and to suffer death upon the cross; who now liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

29.

ALMIGHTY and Everlasting God, by whose spirit the whole body, of the Church is governed and sanctified; receive our supplications and prayers, which we offer before thee for all estates of men in thy holy Church; that every member of the same, in his vocation and ministry, may truly and godly serve thee, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Amen.

30.

OMERCIFUL God, who hast made all men, and hatest nothing that thou hast made, nor wouldest the death of a sinner, but rather that he should be converted, and live; have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, Infidels and Hereticks; and take from them all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word; and so fetch them home, blessed Lord, to thy flock, that they may be saved among the remnant of the true Israelites, and be made one fold under one shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord; who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Spirit, one God, world without end.— Amen,

31. EASTER-EVEN.

GRANT, O Lord, that as we are baptised into the death of thy blessed Son our Saviour Jesus Christ; so by continual mortifying our corrupt affections, we may be buried with him; and that through the grave and gate of death, we may pass to our joyful resurrection, for his merit, who died, and was buried, and rose again for us thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

32. EASTER-DAY.

THE ANTHEMS.

CHRISt our passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast.

Not with the old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness: but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. *1 Cor. v. 7.*

CHRISt being risen from the dead, dieth no more: death has no more dominion over him.

For in that he died, he died unto sin once: but in that he liveth, he liveth unto God.

Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin: but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Rom. vi. 9.*

CHRISt is risen from the dead: and become the first fruits of them that slept.

For since by man came death: by man came also the resurrection of the dead.

For as in Adam all die: even so in Christ shall all be made alive. *1 Cor. xv. 20.*

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Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost ;

Answer. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

33. COLLECT.

ALMIGHTY God, who, through thine only begotten Son Jesus Christ, hast overcome death, and open unto us the gate of everlasting life ; We humbly beseech thee, that as by thy special grace preventing us, thou dost put into our minds good desires ; so by thy continual help we may bring the same to good effect, through Jesus Christ our Lord ; who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

N. B. *The same Collect for Monday and Tuesday.*

COLLECTS for SUNDAYS after EASTER.

34. FIRST SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY Father, who hast given thine only Son to die for our sins, and to rise again for our justification ; Grant us so to put away the leaven of malice and wickedness, that we may always serve thee in pureness of living and truth, thro' the merits of the same thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

35. SECOND SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY God, who hast given thine only Son to be unto us both a sacrifice for sin, and also an ensample of godly life; give us grace that we may always most thankfully receive that his inestimable benefit, and also daily endeavour ourselves to follow the blessed steps of his most holy life, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

36. THIRD SUNDAY.

ALMIGHTY God, who shewest to them that be in error the light of thy truth, to the intent that they may return into the way of righteousness; grant unto all them that are admitted into the fellowship of Christ's Religion, that they may eschew those things that are contrary to their profession, and follow all such things as are agreeable to the same through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

37. FOURTH SUNDAY.

OALMIGHTY God, who alone canst order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men: grant unto thy people, that they may love the thing which thou commandest, and desire that which thou dost promise; that so among the sundry and manifold changes of the world, our hearts may surely there be fixed, where true joys are to be found, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

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35. SECOND SUNDAY.

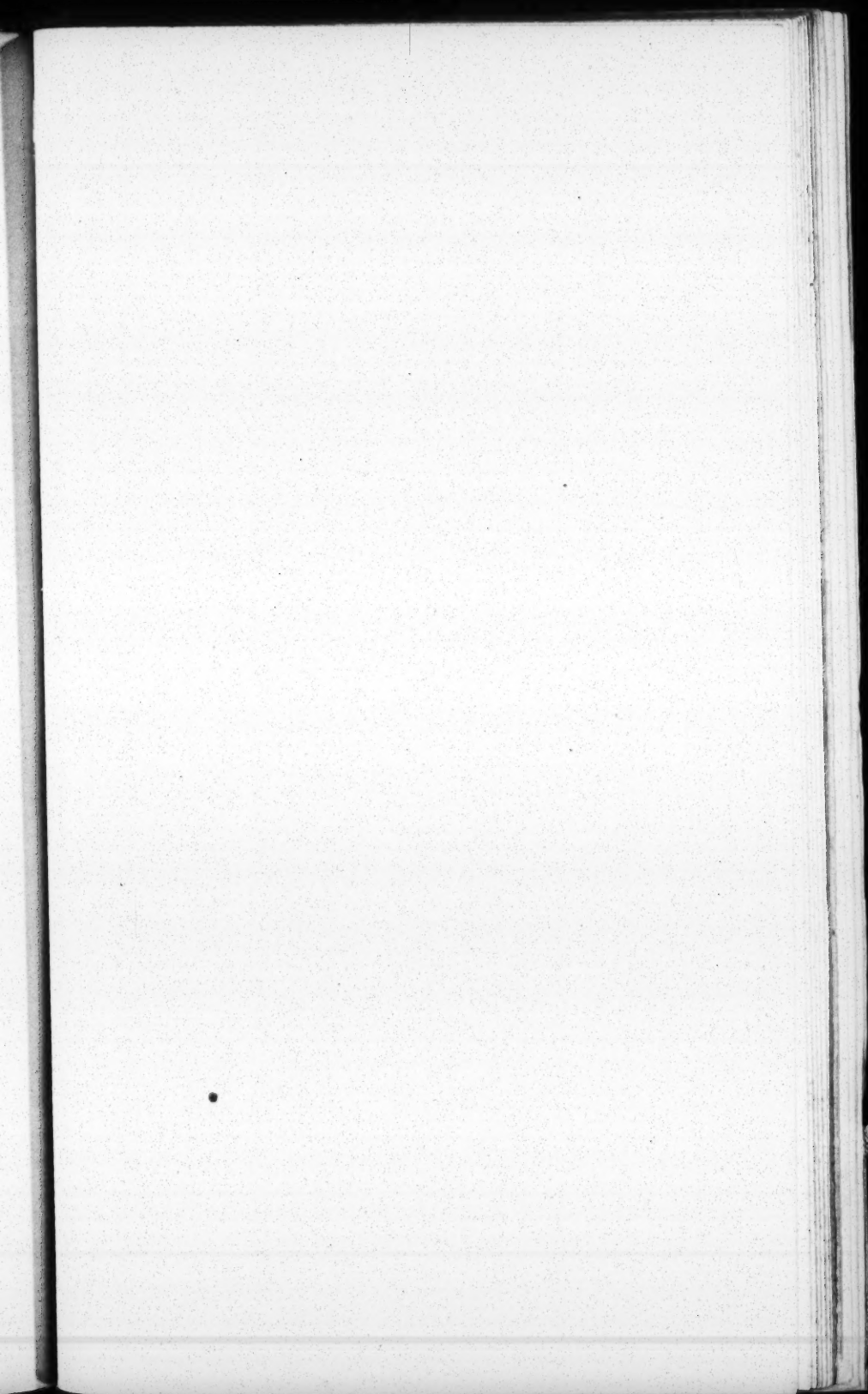
ALMIGHTY God, who hast given thine only Son to be unto us both a sacrifice for sin, and also an ensample of godly life; give us grace that we may always most thankfully receive that his inestimable benefit, and also daily endeavour ourselves to follow the blessed steps of his most holy life, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

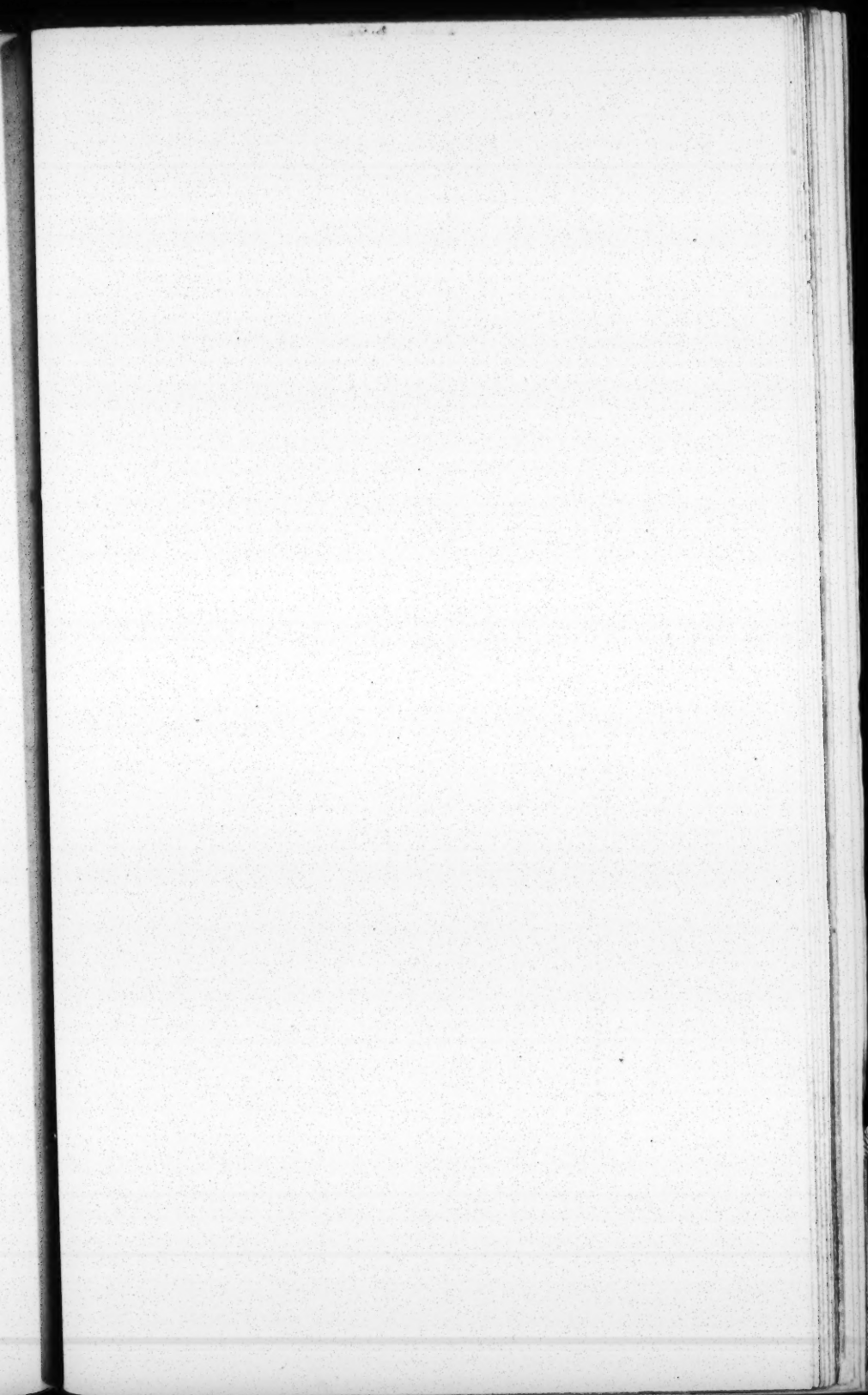
36. THIRD SUNDAY.

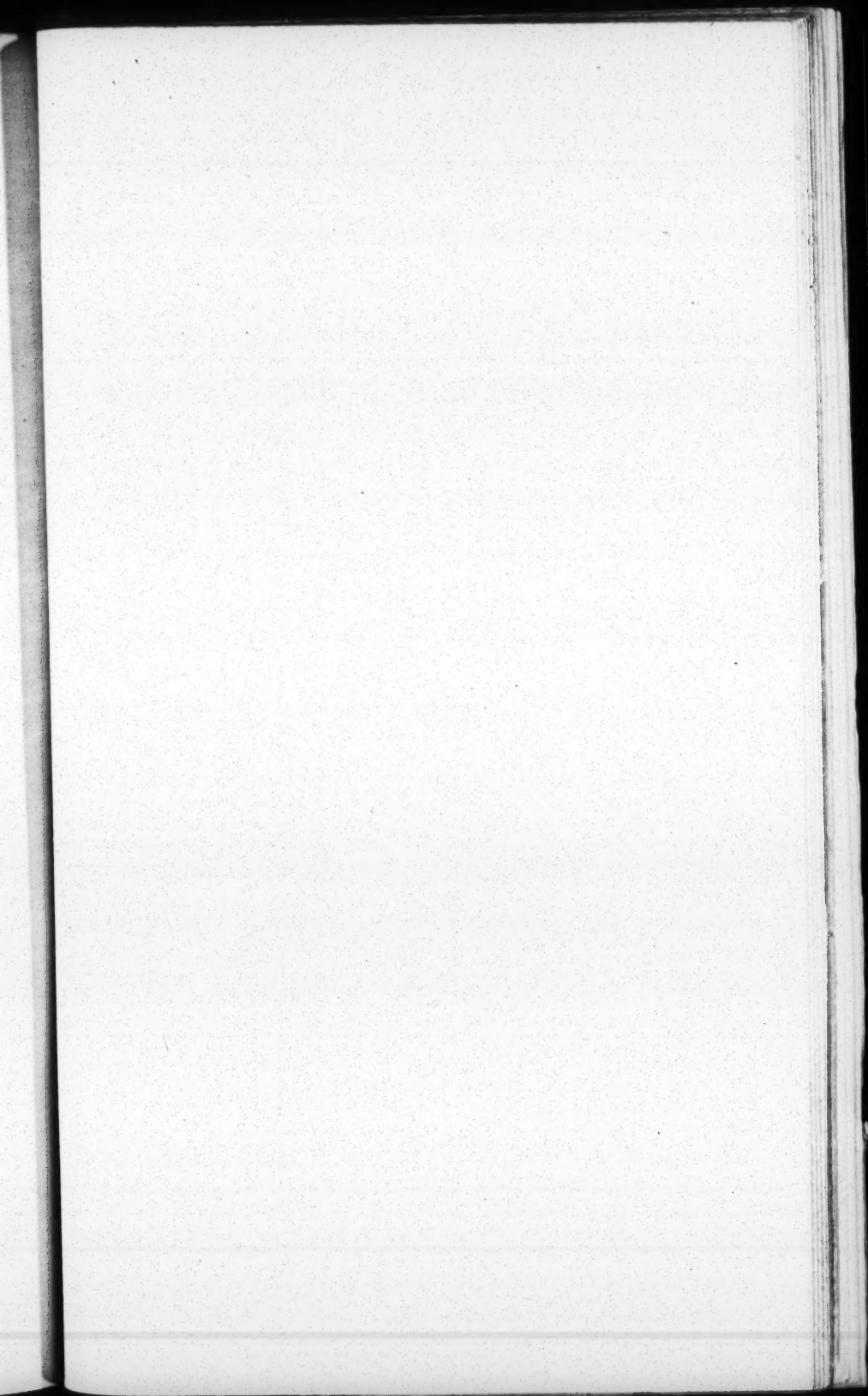
ALMIGHTY God, who shewest to them that be in error the light of thy truth, to the intent that they may return into the way of righteousness; grant unto all them that are admitted into the fellowship of Christ's Religion, that they may eschew those things that are contrary to their profession, and follow all such things as are agreeable to the same through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

37. FOURTH SUNDAY.

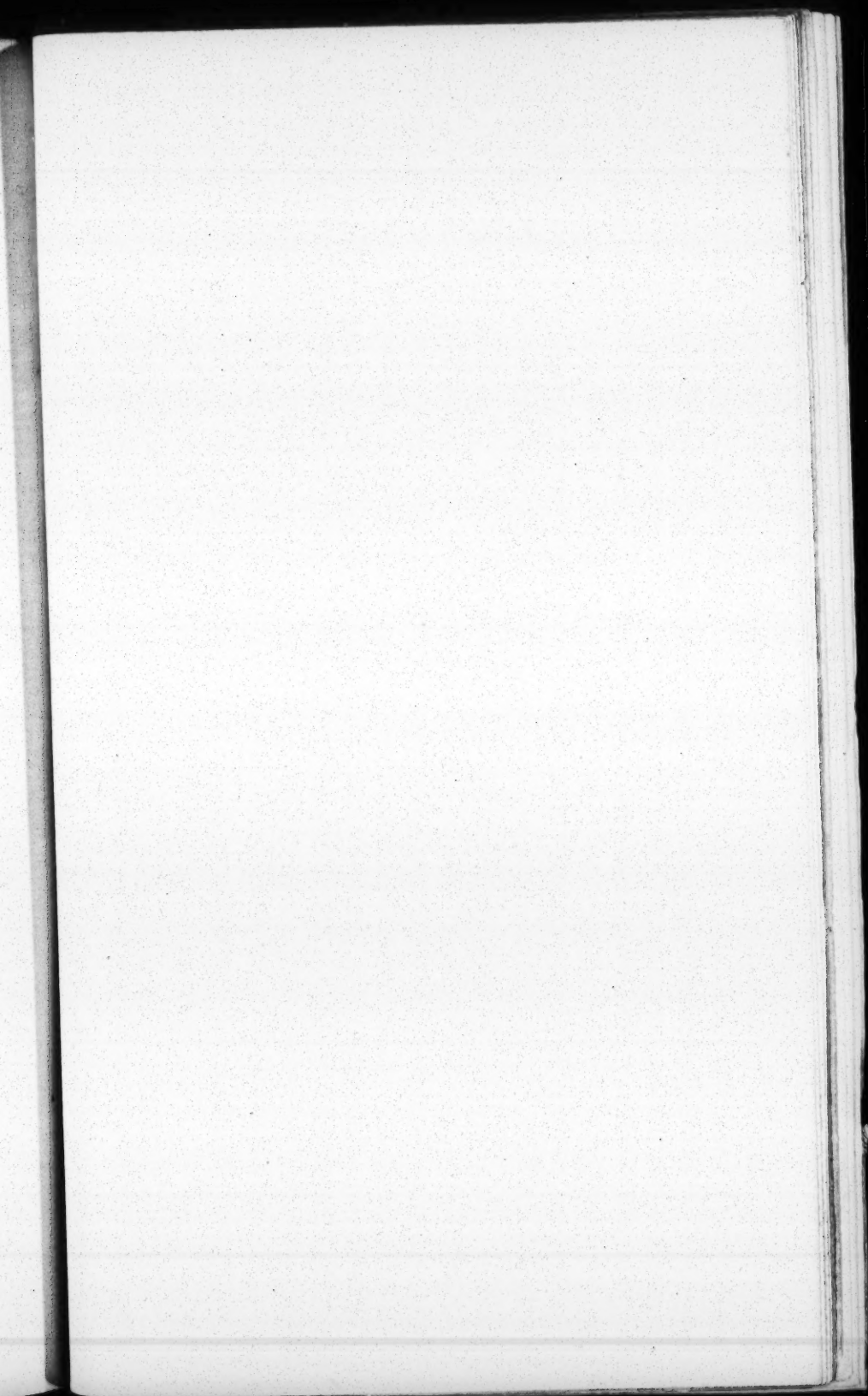
O ALMIGHTY God, who alone canst order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men: grant unto thy people, that they may love the thing which thou commandest, and desire that which thou dost promise; that so among the sundry and manifold changes of the world, our hearts may surely there be fixed, where true joys are to be found, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.







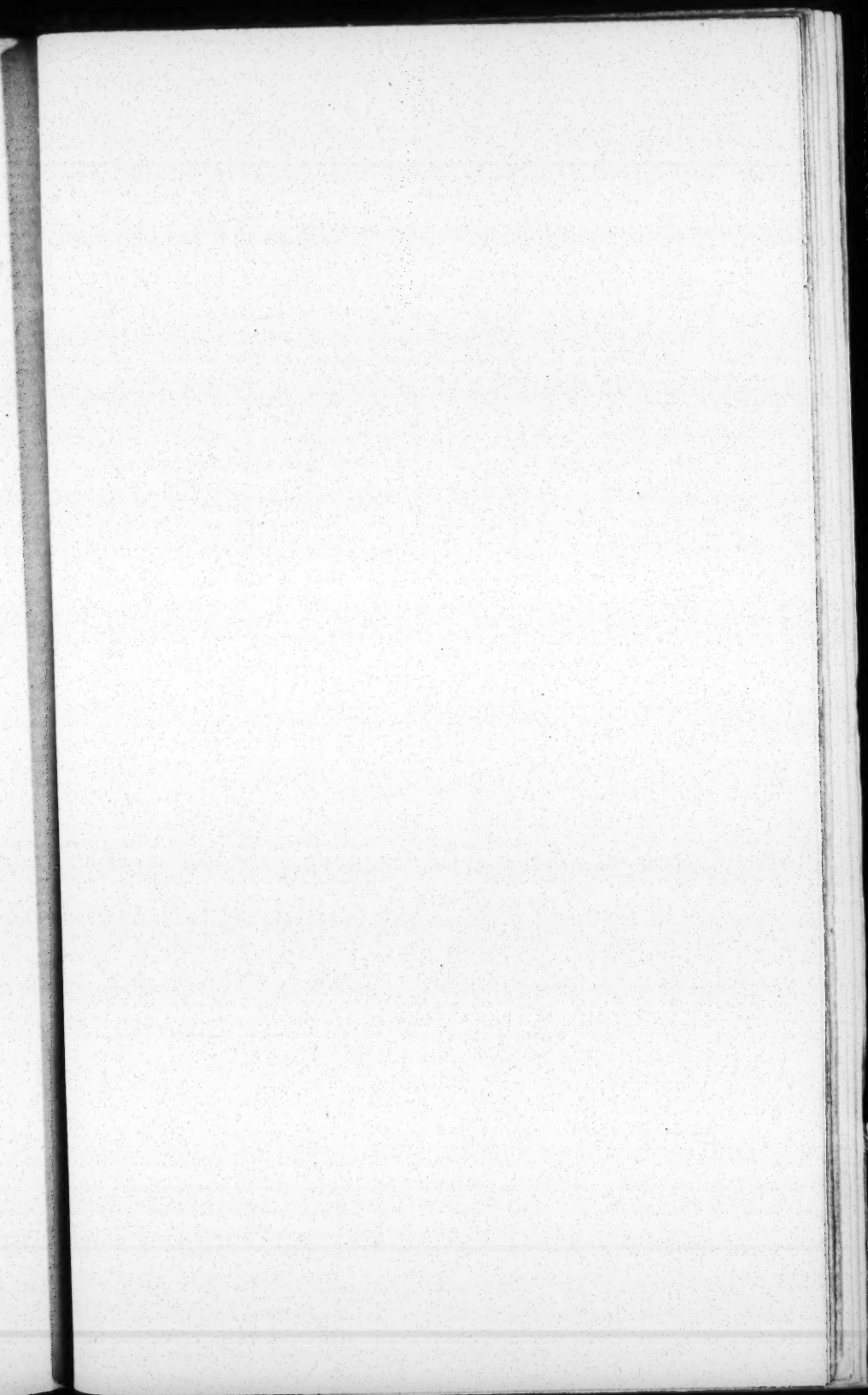
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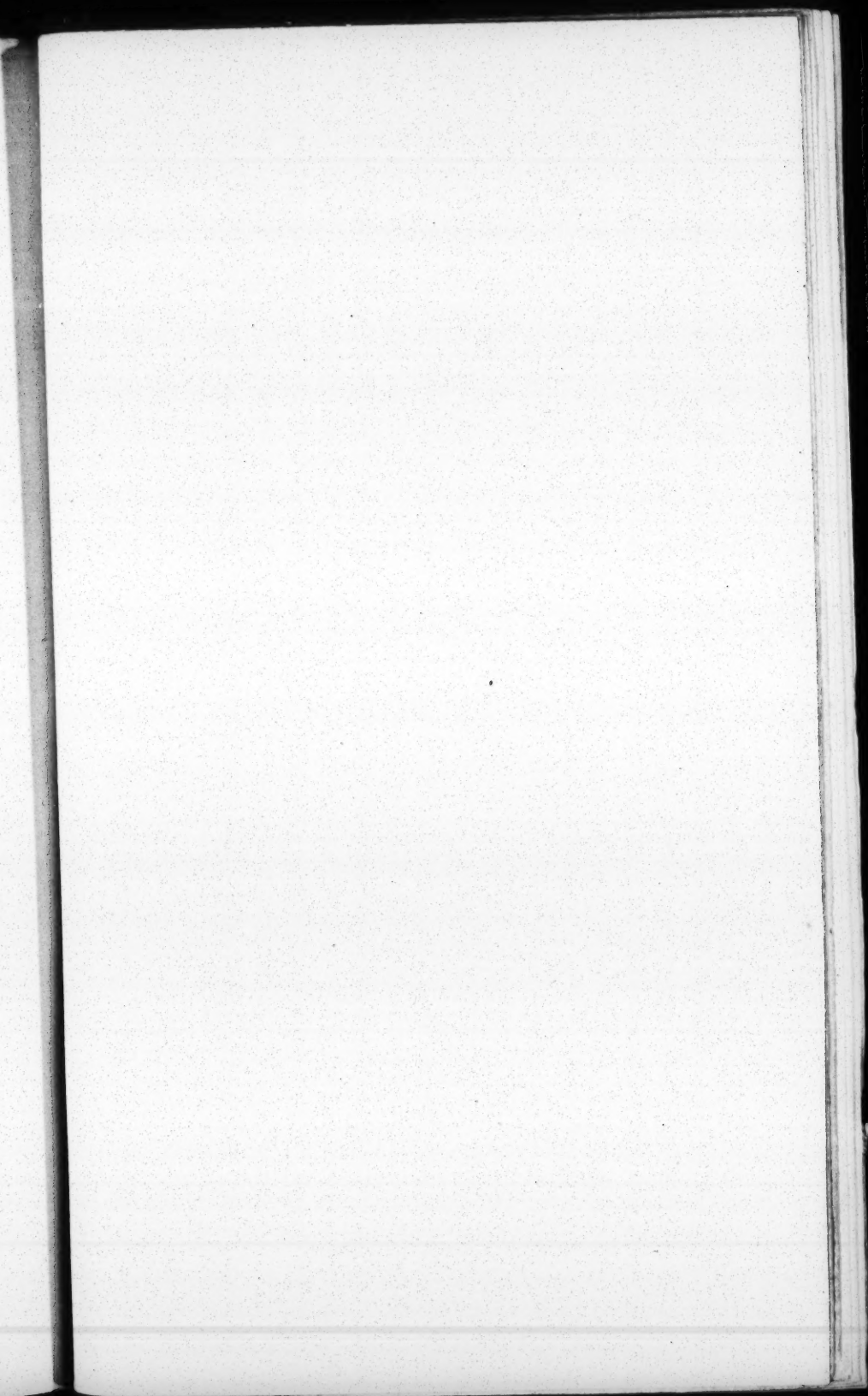


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And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord ; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried ; He descended into hell ; The third day he rose again from the dead ; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty ; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost ; The holy catholic Church ; The Communion of Saints ; the forgiveness of sins ; The Resurrection of the body ; and the Life everlasting. Amen.

Quest. What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy belief ?

Ans. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me, and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me, and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, and all the elect people of God.

Quest. You said that your Godfathers and Godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be ?

Ans. Ten.

Quest. Which be they ?

Answer.

THE same which God spake in the twentieth Chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments. -

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Quest. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments ?

Ans. I learn two things : My duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Quest. What is thy duty towards God ?

Ans. My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength ; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy Name and his Word ; and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Quest. What is thy duty towards thy Neighbour ?

Ans. My duty towards my Neighbour is, to love him as myself, and to do unto all men as I would they should do unto me. To love, honour, and succour, my father and mother. To honour, and obey the King, and all that are put in authority under him. To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters. To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters. To hurt no body by word or deed. To be true and just in all my dealings. To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart. To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying and slandering. To keep my body in temperance, sobriety, and Chastity. Not to covet nor desire other men's goods ; but to learn

and labour truly to get mine own living and to do my duty in that state of Life in which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear therefore if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer?

Answer.

OUR Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Quest. What desirest thou of God in this Prayer?

Ans. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me, and to all people, that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that he will send us all things that be needful both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say, Amen. So be it.

HOW many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?

Ans. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Quest. What meanest thou by this word *Sacrament*?

Ans. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Quest. How many parts are there in a Sacrament?

Ans. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Quest. What is the outward visible sign, or form in Baptism?

Ans. Water: wherein the person is baptized, *In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Quest. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

Ans. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Quest. What is required of persons to be baptized?

Ans. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and Faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

Quest. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

Ans. Because they promise them both by their Sureties ; which promise when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Quest. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained ?

Ans. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we received thereby.

Quest. What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper ?

Ans. Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Quest. What is the inward part or thing signified

Ans. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Quest. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby.

Ans. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Quest. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper ?

Ans. To examine themselves, whether they repent truly of their former sins, stedfastly purposing to lead a new life ; having a lively faith in God's mercy thro' Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death ; and be in charity with all men.

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